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Part One
Pages 1-8

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COLIMA'S MEN BLUNDERED

When the Storm Was Raging the Deck Load Was Unlashed.

WHEN IT SHIFTED THE SHIP LISTED

Then the Tremendous Waves Made Easy Work of the Helpless Vessel—The Stories of the Survivors.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The steamer San Juan arrived this afternoon from Panama and way ports with survivors of the wrecked Pacific Mail steamer Colima. As soon as the marine observer reported the ship, two miles out, the water front became the scene of considerable excitement. The Pacific Mail dock was besieged by a curious crowd that blocked the street.

As the revenue cutter bearing the customs officers and newspaper men neared the ship some of the Colima's rescued passengers with bandaged heads were seen leaning on the bowrail. Just prior to the arrival of the reporters the Pacific Mail Company's tug Millen Griffith went alongside the San Juan and took off Third Mate Henson, of the lost ship, who, more than any one else, could throw light upon the cause of the wreck. There was general disinclination among the survivors to give any information, the only reason given for their refusal to be interviewed being that under the circumstances they did not feel disposed to talk.

George D. Ross, formerly boatswain's mate on the cruiser Olympia, who was on his way to his home in New-York, gave the following graphic account of the wreck:

"We left Manzanillo Sunday, May 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., with a fair breeze blowing. Toward 9 o'clock in the evening the wind increased a little and continued blowing pretty fresh all night. Next morning at 6 o'clock the wind moderated considerably until about 9 o'clock, when it again came up and steadily continued to gain in violence, until it acquired the proportions of a hurricane. The wind blew in great gusts, causing the ship to list badly to starboard. The Colima labored heavily, and it was evident that we were in a very precarious predicament. The greatest excitment prevailed on board, and the faces of the passengers plainly showed that they were keenly alive to their perilous position.

"Unfortunately, just at that moment a fatal blunder was committed by the third officer, who cut the lashings of a deckload consisting of 32,000 feet of lumber. Some of this was washed into the sea, and what remained on deck was driven about, knocking down and maiming those whom it struck. A particularly heavy sea struck the ship, tumbling away the foremast and smokestack.

"Shortly before this a succession of huge waves had punched a hole in our starboard bow, through which the sea poured. Women screamed and rushed up the companionway, imploring the men to save them. The ship gave a couple of heavy rolls, an enormous sea climbed on us, smashed the hurricane deck, and, with one mighty lurch, the ship went down. As she was making her last lurch, I dived into the sea, and when I came up she was out of sight. People were floating around, clinging to all sorts of wreckage. Some were sinking under our very eyes. Others, who had managed to grasp hold of boxes or planks, were knocked senseless and drowned. The force and effect of this floating mass of lumber cannot be described. It caused the death of many who might otherwise have been saved.

"It is a difficult matter to say to what cause the wreck of the Colima is attributable. She must certainly have shifted her cargo, as her strong list to port showed. I firmly believe that but for the shifting of the cargo the ship would have ridden out the gale.

"I had been in the water some little time, clinging to one object or another, when finally I managed to get hold of a good-sized piece of the hurricane deck, upon which I climbed. I drifted about for some time, when I observed a rather frail-looking fellow on another piece of wreckage close to me. He seemed about done up, so I seized his raft and hauled him on to mine. We made the rest of the trip toward shore together. He turned out to be Thornton. We were the closest in shore of any of the survivors, and were picked up by the first officer's boat of the San Juan, after being twenty-three hours in the water."

Mr. Ross was severely cut about the head by floating wreckage, and had numerous cuts about the body.

T. J. Oriel, an electrician, on his way to Mexico, gave about the same version of the commencement of the storm. He said the Colima, during the height of the storm, listed so badly after each succeeding rush of waves that she did not recover.

"About 9 o'clock on the morning of the wreck," he said, "I went below to the steerage quarters, and noticed water coming into the starboard scuppers. Shortly afterward a quartermaster came down, saying the Captain wanted to see the engineer. The latter went on deck, but returned to the engine room in three or four minutes looking like a dead man. His face was ashy pale. That was the last seen of him."

While Oriel was telling this part of the story, a relative of the engineer, who had boarded the steamer with the reporters, burst into tears and sobbed convlusively.

"By this time," Oriel went on, "the passengers had all gone below. The seven seamen from the American cruiser Olympia and Philadelphia tried to console those around them. One of these finally told us we were doomed. We shook hands and said good-bye. The sailor knelt on a sack of flour and said his prayers. I then started to go on deck, but the ship listed so badly I could scarcely make my way up stairs.

"At this time the third officer cut the lashings that bound the lumber deckload. The smokestack had toppled over. I made for a boat, intending to cut it loose from its fastenings, but was unable to do so. The ship was on her beam ends, and the decks bulged out and were finally rent. I then jumped into the water, seized a box, and was washed about from one float to another, like many others. The heaviest squall came just following the disappearance of the ship. While it prevailed many of those who were struggling in the waves were mangled and drowned by floating lumber. Five of us—Tom Fitch, Jack Carpenter, two Mexicans, and myself—got on a raft and were picked up by a boat in command of Capt. Long, formerly Captain of the Colima. A Mexican named Zerrabia went crazy from drinking salt water."

C. H. Cushing, Jr., was in bed during the first part of the blow, but got up in time to be hurled into the sea with a cabin roof. He told his story as follows:

"I found myself in the water without knowing just how I got there. By some means or another, just when I had abandoned all hope of being saved, I found myself floating near a portion of the cabin roof with two others. They pulled me on the raft. Shortly after we got on the raft a keg of claret floated near, and we captured it. It was a long time before we got the keg open, and I was sorry it was ever opened. My two companions drank until they became worse than intoxicated. One of the men laid down and went to sleep, but the other insisted upon quarreling, and finally attacked me. To save my life I had to knock him overboard. The bath sobered him, and I pulled him aboard again. He began drinking harder than ever, and finally fell overboard and was drowned. His companion awoke, and behaved himself. Later we were picked up."

"As to the cause of the wreck I can say but little. In the excitement many took no notice of anything but their own safety, and that of the helpless ones around them. I cannot really say as to the list of the ship. I had not gone to breakfast and was only up long enough to notice that it was a terrific hurricane, and that the waves were mountain high."

Mr. Cushing had a brother eighteen years old on the Colima. Nothing has been heard from him. The surviving brother was terribly cut on the head by floating lumber, besides being bruised about the body.

George Rowan, another passenger, bound for New-York, agreed in the main with the previous statements of the storm, and added:

"There was absolutely no discipline, no organization of any kind. Everybody was panic stricken. The Captain stood still on the bridge. Women screamed and their children cried, clinging in desperation to their parents, and even to strangers. As soon as I became convinced that the ship was doomed, I hastily pulled down some life preservers. When seen by the steward he ordered me peremptorily to discontinue what I was doing. Without paying any attention to him I kept on pulling down life belts and passing them out. As I am unable to swim I tied one of these belts around me and jumped into the sea. Three times I sank, and had just reached for a piece of wreckage when I was again knocked under by something, presumably a plank, and a large gash was cut in my head. I am cut and bruised all over. After floating about for twenty-four hours on a large piece of wood I was picked up by a boat from the San Juan."

Sailor A. L. Carpenter was one of the party on the raft. He says that attempts were made to lower the boats, but failed. All the women were in their staterooms, for none of them expected that the disaster was upon them.

"I think that something shifted below," added Carpenter. "The vessel ran into a gale from 9 o'clock Monday night until 11 o'clock the following evening. She steered badly, and when about thirty miles below Manzanillo she lost steerage way, swung her head around a few points, and in less time than it takes to tell it, she careened over on her beam ends. Scarcely ten minutes elapsed before she went down. Capt. Taylor died at his post. I was thrown into the water and when I came up I seized a stick of lumber and floated about until picked up by the people on the raft. Such a hurricane I never before experienced in all my seafaring life. Lumber, broken decking, and dead bodies drifted by us, and the horror of the situation was alone enough to render us helpless."

The following is the list of survivors landed to-day: Third Mate Hansen, R. Avilles, A. Carpenter, A. Richardson, Thomas Fish, members of the crew; H. A. Sutherland, C. H. Cushing, Jr.; J. M. Thornton, H. H. Boyd, George Rowan, Bruno Cenda, Joseph Manuel, G. D. Ross, Louis Sanglenes, T. J. Oriel, Juan A. Ramos. The following survivors were landed at Mazatlan: Tomas Serallia, D. Olivas, A. Guttierez, Carlos Luitz.

MAZATLAN, June 6.—The Colimo survivors found by the steamer Mazatlan have arrived at Manzanillo. They consisted of two passengers, W. H. Bryan and N. O. Weis, and three of the crew, Joe Pegueros, Santa Angel Maria, and J. Aikman. These five are undoubtedly survivors of Boat No. 5, and the last to be heard from. The total saved out of 204 is thirty, as follows: Twenty-one by the San Juan, four at Acapulco, and five at Manzanillo. There is no hope of picking up or finding more, and the recovery of bodies is extremely doubtful, owing to the great depth of water. A few may come ashore. The inhabitants along shore are patrolling the coast. The hope had been entertained that First Officer Griffiths and Purser Wafer would be among those in Boat No. 5.

OUTING FOR SQUADRON A

To Join the Washington National Guard Troop in a Practice March Through Virginia.

An event that is interesting a large number of the members of Squadron A is a visit to Washington, D. C., and participation in a long practice march through Virginia with the Washington National Guard Troop. The latter organization sent an invitation a few days ago to Squadron A to join them in a 200-mile trip in the saddle through a picturesque and historical section of Virginia.

Leaving Washington Saturday, June 15, the troopers will go over a route that will take them to Fairfax Court House, Manassas, Warrenton, Marshall, Front Royal, Strasburg, Winchester, Round Hill, Leesburg, and Falls Church, in the order named. Before they return to the capital, Saturday, June 29, they will have traversed many roads that were ridden over by cavalrymen in war times. Little expense will be attached to the trip, the cost being about $40 a man, to which amount the members of Squadron A must add the railroad fares from New-York to Washington and return.

The men will not have to take their horses, as the Washington troop has made arrangements to supply them with the best of mounts.

All who take part in the march will wear fatigue uniform and be equipped with the usual regulation accoutrements. It is expected that about forty or fifty of the New-York troopers will fall into line when the march begins. The commander of Squadron A, Major Charles F. Roe, will not be able to accompany his men on the trip. Capt. Oliver Bridgman will go, and be in command in his place.

Four years ago several members of Squadron A, which was then known as Troop A, joined the Washington Troop in a two weeks' practice march over Southern roads, and had a delightful experience, besides acquiring splendid training for long-distance rides. The New-York troopers are better prepared for the coming trip than the previous one, for since then they have twice had the experience of marching to and from the State camp at Peekskill.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE COOMBS HONORED

The President Makes Him a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President to-day appointed ex-Representative W. J. Coombs of Brooklyn to be a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

William J. Coombs has for many years been one of the leading spirits in New-York's commercial and political life. He was born in Jordan, Onondaga County, in 1833. In early life he removed to New-York, where he began his business career. For many years he has resided in Brooklyn. He was a pioneer in the American export trade, in which he has now been engaged for nearly forty years. In 1888, after earnest solicitation, he became the Independent and Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth District, but was defeated at the polls. Two years later he was elected as the regular Democratic candidate, and was re-elected in 1892, but was defeated again last Fall in the Republican landslide.

MONEY USED, HE CHARGES

Accusations of Foreman Redlich of the Whitehead Jury.

DISAGREEMENT AFTER 23 HOURS

Ten Jurors for Conviction, But Whitten and Malay Could Not Be Moved—Mr. Davis Will Investigate.

The trial of Dr. J. Newton Whitehead before Judge Allison in General Sessions was ended yesterday in a sensational manner. The jury, failing to agree after twenty-three hours' deliberation, was discharged, and Dr. Whitehead was released on $5,000 bail to await retrial.

As soon as the Judge discharged them, the jurymen crowded about excitedly, and Foreman Alexander Redlich made the charge openly that money had been used on behalf of Dr. Whitehead to secure the disagreement.

"We stood 10 to 2 for conviction," said Mr. Redlich, "from the first ballot. It is a most outrageous case. I said in the jury room, and I say again, that money has been used, and I will see the Judge and District Attorney about it. Jurors in such cases should be locked up, if justice is to be had. Some one has been tampered with. It is most disgraceful. The evidence against Whitehead was clear, but two of the jurors would neither talk nor listen to us."

The jurors who held out were Robert C. Whitten and William Malay.

Mr. Redlich's statements were corroborated by Juror No. 7, Gustav Ropp, and these two laid the matter formally before Assistant District Attorney Davis.

"The two jurors who held out," said Mr. Ropp, "would not listen to argument. They made no concealment about telling us that they would throw out certain evidence, though the Judge charged them not to do so."

"I have been serving on juries for many years," put in Foreman Redlich, "and I have never witnessed such disgraceful conduct on the part of jurors as I saw last night."

It was said that Juror Malay voted for conviction once, but on the next ballot he changed again for acquittal. Mr. Malay was at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon with regard to the charges.

Mr. Davis asked Malay why he had once voted for conviction and then for acquittal, and Malay replied that he had only given in on one point.

"They were like a lot of geese," said Malay; "they pounded at me all night; they paid no attention to Whitten at all. Redlich does not know what occurred in the jury room last night; he was fast asleep half the time. There has been bad blood between Whitten and Redlich all along. The Germans were banded together against us."

Malay denies that he ever received any money.

"I propose," he said, "to make Redlich prove his charges, for I am innocent."

The jury had a fierce debate all night, and at one time, when Mr. Redlich made the charges of money in the jury room, he almost came to blows with Juror No. 11.

Mr. Davis says that he will make a thorough investigation of the case.

Mr. Davis, after the jury was discharged, secured the dismissal of the indictments against Agnes Berthold and Frederick Meismer charging them with having attempted to blackmail Dr. Whitehead, as, in his opinion, it was shown during Dr. Whitehead's trial that they were enticed into the scheme.

HARRIS MURDER CLUES FAILING

Suspect Flynn Cannot Be Identified and Suspect Wesself Discharged for Lack of Evidence.

Although the detectives on the Harris murder case have been busily engaged in investigating the antecedents and recent movements of "Billy" Flynn, the sneak thief who is suspected of complicity in the murder of the colored butler, nothing new was developed connecting the prisoner with the crime. The results were altogether in favor of Flynn.

The prisoner was lined up yesterday morning with ten other men before the desk in the East Fifty-first Street police Station, and August Volkart, who claims to have seen the two assassins leave the Borden house and to have followed them for nearly four blocks, was brought into the room to see whether he could identify Flynn. Volkart walked up and down the line of men several times examining their faces closely. He hesitated once when he came to Flynn, but after looking at him a second time he shook his head and passed on.

Flynn was taken back to his cell and the police continued their search into his movements before the murder and afterward, when he was staying in Jersey City, but they have little hope of discovering anything further.

The other suspect, Charles Wesself, was rearraigned in Jefferson Market as a suspicious person, but Acting Captain Lynch appeared in court and told Justice Talntor that he had no further evidence against the man and did not think he could be held. Wesself was discharged, although the accusation of forgery against him still stands and he is held on that charge in $1,500 bail.

Flynn will once more be brought up in Yorkville Court this morning.

PECULIAR CLAUSE IN A RICH MAN'S WILL

The Widow of the Testator May Enjoy the Income of His Estate Five Years.

NEWARK, N. J., June 6.—The will of Henry Chittenden of Montclair, formerly a merchant of New-York, was presented for probate at the Surrogate's office to-day.

The document is brief, and does not reveal the extent of the estate, which is supposed to be worth about $100,000. It is peculiar, however, in one feature. A clause reads that the widow shall enjoy the income and benefits for the term of her natural life, "not exceeding the term of five years." After that the estate is to be distributed equally between the surviving children, but the issue of any children shall receive a parent's share. The will is dated Nov. 6, 1894. The testator died May 23, 1895.

If Mrs. Chittenden should die before the term named, the property is to be sold and divided as directed. The executors are the widow and two sons, H. A. and William Lawrence Chittenden.

A Judicial Convention Called.

SARATOGA, June 6.—Messrs. C. B. McLaughlin, Port Henry; Joseph S. Potter, Whitehall; F. D. Kilbourn, Malone; W. B. Dunlap and James W. Verbeck of Ballston Spa, the Republican Committee of the Fourth Judicial District, met at the Worden Hotel, this village, at 10 o'clock this morning and issued a call for a Judicial Convention to be convened at the Lake House, Lake George, Thursday, July 25, at 11 A. M., to nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the original vacancy existing under the Constitution.

Robert S. Walt Dying.

Robert St. Clair Walt, the Broadway merchant, who walked out of his bedroom window in the Devonshire Hotel, 32 East Forty-second Street, was reported in a dying condition at Bellevue Hospital.

WEATHER FORECASTS ASTRAY

Fickle Winds and Hot and Cold Currents Not in Keeping with Mr. Dunn's Predictions.

Many persons in this city are disgusted with the difference between official weather promises and the actual weather performances which follow them. On Tuesday, Mr. Dunn was reported in one afternoon newspaper as saying:

"The cool weather will be only temporary, as the temperature will grow warmer this afternoon and to-morrow."

Another afternoon newspaper of the same date quoted Mr. Dunn as prophesying:

"The cool Atlantic breeze is holding back a warm wave, and when the wind veers to the West there will be warm weather again."

A third afternoon paper of the same date says:

"According to the local forecast official, the cool weather of to-day will not continue long. The hot wave he spoke of yesterday (Monday) as having formed in the Northwest, is steadily moving eastward, and the temperature experienced here is strictly local."

A fourth afternoon paper on Tuesday said:

"Forecaster Dunn said that the chances were that during the night the wind would get around to the southwest, and to-morrow would be another scorcher."

Several hundred persons, presuming that Mr. Dunn had his weather eye open, took the blankets off their beds as they had done during the last hot spell, and went to sleep with single sheets for coverings, congratulating themselves as they did so on their superior sagacity in studying the official weather forecasts, so that they could avoid waking up in the night in a perspiration so profuse that nothing but a cold bath would put them asleep again.

Most of them awoke about 3 o'clock in the morning, with cramps caused by the cold. Then they held a short religious service, in which the name of E. S. Dunn was mentioned frequently, and went to bed again with plenty of blankets.

Their faith in the modern Elias was revived somewhat at dressing time next morning. They argued to themselves that Mr. Dunn was only a few hours too soon in his calculations, and that some time during the day the expected hot wave would surely come. So they put on their lightest underwear and their thinnest clothes, and went down town rejoicing.

Wednesday might have been easily mistaken for a raw March day, so bleak and cold were its winds. The unfortunates who had dressed in anticipation of a hot wave wished they had had the sense to put on cool wave clothes. They shivered and lamented all day, and went home at night feeling as if they had been out fishing on a wet day without any whisky.

Many of them, too, had caught cold in the head and spent their evening sniffling. That night the right of private judgment in matters pertaining to the weather was firmly asserted in many quarters, to the consternation of orthodox Dunnites, who faithfully believed that the weather would go utterly astray without Dunn's guidance.

A thunderstorm arrived on Wednesday night, bringing with it abundance of rain. Yesterday the easterly breeze which was supposed to be local was replaced by a northerly one, and New-York City had cold air from the Arctic regions, instead of hot air from the West, as the prophet had predicted.

This completed the rout of the Dunnites. It was irreverently said by the new heretics that the only special power which the weather prophet possessed was that of being able to get the newspapers to print his guesses. Sometimes he guessed "hot," and it turned cold, and sometimes he guessed "cold" and it turned hot.

"Any one by flipping a copper with head for hot and tail for cold would be right as often as Dunn," said these unbelievers. "Try it for yourself and see if it isn't so."

$5,000 DISAPPEARS FROM A SAFE

The Thief, It Is Believed, Knew the Combination—Harlem Life Publishing Company the Loser.

The safe in the office of the Harlem Life Publishing Company at 116 and 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was opened in a mysterious manner a few days ago, and nearly $5,000 stolen. A report of the robbery was made to Acting Chief Conlin, but the case was kept quiet, and it did not leak out until yesterday.

Millard J. Bloomer is editor, and Harvey N. Bloomer Manager of the Harlem Life Publishing Company syndicate, which publishes the Sing Sing Courier, Westchester Critic, Mount Vernon Echoes, Harlem Life, Yonkers Blade, New Rochelle Life, White Plains Weekly, and Peekskill Home Journal.

Until a few days ago the company occupied a suite of offices on the second floor of 116 and 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. On June 1 it moved to new offices in the Mount Morris Bank Building, corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. They were unable to get their safe moved immediately, and it was left standing in the old office.

According to the information obtainable last night Millard Bloomer placed $4,900 in the safe Monday last for safekeeping. Tuesday morning the discovery was made that some time during the night or previous afternoon the safe had been rifled.

Acting Chief Conlin had Detective Sergeant McCluskey, who is in charge of the Detective Bureau, put two men on the case. The detectives have since been investigating the robbery. The strangest part of the affair is that the safe was not broken open, and no violence was used. The person who took the money evidently had some knowledge of the combination of the lock.

Harvey L. Bloomer was found late last night at the publishing company's office, but he was reticent about the robbery. He said that he and his brother were not in a position at the present time to give any information.

IT WAS PURELY A SOCIAL DINNER

The Banquet Tendered by Mr. Wanamaker to ex-President Harrison.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The dinner given by Mr. Wanamaker to Gen. Harrison this evening at the ex-Postmaster-General's country residence at Jenkintown was an exceedingly handsome one, but to judge from the guests, it was entirely of a social nature, and had no political significance.

There were present, besides Mr. Wanamaker and Gen. Harrison, Mayor Charles F. Warwick, District Attorney George S. Graham, Jay Cooke, the banker; Thomas Dolan, the big worsted mill manufacturer; William M. Singerly, proprietor of The Philadelphia Record; Charles Emory Smith, editor of The Press and ex-Minister to Russia; P. A. Widener and W. L. Elkins, the street railway magnates, and several other gentlemen who have country residences near Mr. Wanamaker's. Gov. Hastings was expected to be present, but telegraphed at the last moment that he would be unable to come, adding that he hoped to call upon Gen. Harrison to-morrow.

Both Gen. Harrison and Mr. Wanamaker said this evening that the former's visit here was of an entirely social nature. Gen. Harrison will leave to-morrow afternoon for Indianapolis, and this evening he was uncertain how he would spend the day to-morrow until he departed for home.

Bankers Confer at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 6.—Two groups, Nos. 1 and 7, of the State Banking Association met here to-day and transacted routine business and discussed banking systems and financial questions in general. The principal speaker was John Crerar of Hamilton, Ontario, who discussed the silver question from the standpoint of a gold monometallist. The bankers this evening attended a banquet.

Zincworkers' Wages Advanced.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 6.—Three hundred employes of the zinc works here were to-day notified of a general increase in wages of 10 per cent.

BURGLARS WITHOUT FEAR

Fourteenth Precinct Police Do Not Protect East Houston Street.

GOODS STOLEN ARE EASILY PAWNED

Robberies Told of in The Times of May 20 Continue—Thieves Give a Cat Call to Allay Suspicion.

Although The New-York Times of May 20 told of the reign of terror among the residents of East Houston Street and First Avenue on account of the numerous robberies committed in that vicinity, the police of the Fourteenth Precinct do not seem yet aroused to a sense of their responsibility, for no arrests have been made.

This inactivity on the part of the force has encouraged the thieves to continue their vocation, with the result that within the last week they have been particularly active. Robbery after robbery has been committed without detection at night and in broad daylight, and the people living within the district bounded by East Houston and Third Streets, and First Avenue and Avenue B, are afraid to go to sleep at night, lest their apartments be robbed before morning.

It is estimated that about twenty robberies have been committed within that territory since June 1, and, although the police of the Fourteenth Precinct have been appealed to, not a burglar has been captured, and the robberies are continued without interruption.

It is true that the police have bestirred themselves during the last three days, but they have accomplished nothing, and the thieves do not seem at all afraid of them, but keep right on robbing people.

It is a tenement district, and there are many families living in almost every house. Persons can easily enter and leave the houses without exciting suspicion, and even if thieves made a noise in getting into rooms, no one would inquire into the cause of it.

The latest robbery was committed Wednesday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the apartments of Edward Wenczel, who has a bookstore at 177 Third Street. The thieves entered the rooms on the second floor, over the store, and stole a guitar and $50 worth of clothing.

"My wife and I were in the store," said Mr. Wenczel to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "and our daughter was at school. We heard no noise up stairs, nor did we notice any one enter the hallway or leave the house. My daughter returned home about 4 o'clock, and as soon as she opened the door of our rooms she saw that robbers had been there. Everything was upset, and a number of garments were gone, and also a guitar. There was no trace of the thieves.

"A gang of young men hangs out on this block, and it keeps a watch on all the houses and knows the habits of the tenants. It is my belief that some of them are the burglars. They can easily pawn what they steal."

Burglars visited R. S. Goodman's music store, First Street and Avenue A, about 12:30 A. M. last Monday. They cut a large square hole out of the plate-glass show window, and helped themselves to all the musical instruments they could carry.

"I don't know how much the instruments were worth," said Mr. Goodman last night, "but they were certainly worth several hundred dollars. I have no idea who the thieves were, but I think they are familiar with this neighborhood. The police have been to see me and are working up the case."

Mrs. Mary Noll, a milliner of 42 First Avenue, was robbed last Friday afternoon. Her apartments are on the third floor.

"We were all in the store," she said last evening, "when the thieves went up stairs and opened our door with jimmies. They stole a diamond scarfpin, some loose diamonds, and my son's best suit of clothes. They could have stolen other things, but I suppose they had all they could carry without attracting attention. It is terrible the number of robberies committed in this neighborhood of late. Almost every storekeeper has suffered from the thieves, and yet no one has been caught."

The only tangible clue to the burglars is furnished by Frederick Cook, keeper of a delicatessen store in East Houston street near Avenue A. An attempt was made one night to rob his store, but he was awake, and ran to a window to raise an alarm. The thieves were frightened away, but he got a fair look at them.

"There were two young men and a woman," said Mr. Cook, "and they had a wagon a few doors further up the street, into which they climbed and drove away. I have not seen them since."

Several persons living in the district of the robberies have been awakened at night in time to prevent the entrance of thieves into their houses. They all say that the burglars imitated the cries of cats when they found they were discovered. Some were deceived until morning, when they found the glass around their basement doors broken, and the shutters forced.

Mrs. John Faith of 106 First Street, met a burglar face to face in her cellar several months ago. She did not know she had been robbed until, going into her cellar for coal, she found a young man in a corner with a bundle of clothing under his arm. The fellow ran upstairs, and, dashing across to a house on the opposite side of the street, disappeared in a hallway, that extended through to East Houston Street, and escaped.

The reporter was told last evening that the police of the Fourteenth Precinct were trying to capture the thieves, but at the police station information concerning the matter was refused by the Acting Sergeant, who said he "had not time" to read to the reporter a list of the robberies from the blotter, and would not do so anyway because the Captain was absent.

A Mad Dog Scared School Children.

While children were going home from school at noon yesterday, a rabid dog suddenly made his appearance on One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The animal was barking, snapping, and frothing at the mouth. Some one raised the cry, "mad dog." Instantly the scores of children on the street were panic stricken. They shrieked, and ran in every direction.

Half a dozen men living in houses in the neighborhood, seized sticks and clubs and ran after the dog, cornering him by the side of a stoop. A policeman shot him.

A Boy Bicyclist Run Over.

Eleven-year-old Charles Hubner of 139 East Twenty-seventh Street fell from his bicycle on Lexington Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street, last evening, immediately in front of an ash cart. Before he could rise, the cart passed over him and fractured both of his legs. The boy was taken home, and it is expected that he will die.

FATRIOTS PROCLAIM ELOY ALFARO

Ignacio Robles in Supreme Command Until the Idol of the Patriots, Who Is in Nicaragua, Arrives.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, June 6.—Gen. Eloy Alfaro has been proclaimed Supreme Chief of the revolution in Ecuadror.

He is preparing to leave Nicaragua for Guayaquil.

The route that he will take has not been made known, but it is probable that he will come here and meet on his way the gunboat Cotopaxi.

Meanwhile, Gen. Ignacio Robles is acting as Supreme Chief at Guayaquil.

Gen. Ignacio Robles is supposed to be the best available man for his post at present.

He is prudent, popular, reputed to be wealthy, and has been a friend and a defender of the cause of Alfaro in all the phases of the revolution.

The state of affairs in Ecuador is unchanged.

Nothing definite comes from Quito.

PICKPOCKETS ROB THE POLITICIANS

Many Visitors to the Illinois Silver Convention at Springfield Are Despoiled of Their Valuables.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Many visitors to yesterday's silver convention at Springfield were robbed of pocketbooks, watches, and other valuables. Singularly enough, many of the victims were prominent Republicans who were mere onlookers. Seven pickpockets were arrested. It is charged that they were acting under the direction of three Chicago politicians.

Among the chief victims of the pickpockets are said to be the following: State Treasurer Henry Wulff, (Republican,) pocketbook, with $100 to $200, diamond pin, gold watch and chain; John R. Tanner, (Republican,) ex-United States Sub-Treasurer at Chicago, $150 in money and three-hundred-and-fifty-dollar watch; W. K. Sullivan, journalist, ex-Consul to Bermuda, (Republican,) $50; Representative John J. Mahoney, (Democrat,) Chicago, money and railroad passes, afterward returned; Postmaster Hesing, Chicago, $200. Mr. Hesing denies that he was robbed.

Other delegates and visitors from Chicago and country towns were robbed of money, watches, chains, diamonds, and clothing. Many are known to have had valuable property stolen, but would not admit the thefts. Numerous hats, coats, and canes were taken from the hotel rooms.

MAY VETO THE RESOLUTION

Papers Relating to the Valuable King's Bridge Franchise Have Not Yet Been Handed to the Mayor.

It was announced yesterday in the Mayor's office that the resolution of the Board of Aldermen granting the King's Bridge Road franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, although all the people of the district through which the road is to be operated, as well as most of the people of the city, are anxious that the Metropolitan Traction Company's application should be granted, had not yet reached the Mayor from the Clerk of the Common Council.

It is the general opinion that the Mayor will veto this resolution, because it was made apparent at the hearings that the people were for the traction company and not for the Third Avenue line.

Edward Lauterbach, who, besides being counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad, is Mr. Platt's Chairman of the Republican County Committee, called on the Mayor yesterday to endeavor to induce him to sign the resolution. Mr. Lauterbach declined to talk about the object of his visit.

Alderman Goodman, who spoke for the Third Avenue company at the meeting of the Aldermen, said that he had been told that the Mayor would sign the Third Avenue resolution.

"Do you think the Aldermen will pass it over the Mayor's veto if he does veto it?" Mr. Goodman was asked by the reporter for The New-York Times. The answer was:

"We only need one more vote to do so, and I think we will get it."

A GIGANTIC NEW STEEL PLANT

John D. Rockefeller and Others Said to be Planning Opposition to Carnegie in Making Armor Plate.

PITTSBURG, June 6.—It is quite probable that within six months plans looking toward the construction of a gigantic steel plant on the banks of Lake Erie, at a point near Cleveland, Ohio, will be well under way. The plant in every respect is to be a leading rival of the great Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies.

John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company and others have agreed to furnish the necessary financial aid. The name of John Potter, late General Superintendent of the Carnegie Steel Company in Pittsburg, now with the Cleveland Steel Company, is coupled with the project, and it is stated that he will have entire charge of the works. It is definitely known that Mr. Potter has recently taken out certain patents for the manufacture of improved ordnance and ship-armor plate. That the manufacture of these articles will be the feature of the proposed works is believed a certainty. The Cleveland Steel Company already possesses valuable property in East Cleveland, and has now an option on adjacent territory, sufficient for all possible requirements. The above information was given by a gentleman who has just returned from Cleveland and whose statements and sources of information are considered trustworthy.

Pennsylvania Prohibition Convention.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 6.—The Prohibition Convention to-day nominated W. H. Berry for State Treasurer. The platform adopted declares for prohibition of the liquor traffic, Government ownership of railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines, woman suffrage, and free coinage of silver.

A $3,500 Office for Frank Oliver.

Frank V. S. Oliver, brother of ex-Assemblyman James Oliver, was installed yesterday as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. He succeeds Stephen J. O'Hare, promoted to be a full Assistant. Mr. Oliver's office pays $3,500 a year.

Ex-Chief Byrnes at Headquarters.

Ex-Chief Byrnes visited Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and spent half an hour with Acting Chief Conlin. As he was leaving the building he met Commissioner Andrews. The two shook hands, and had a short chat.

Bridge Commissioners Sworn In.

Col. Andrew D. Baird and James A. Sperry, appointed Commissioners of the proposed East River bridge, called on Mayor Schieren yesterday and were sworn in by the City Clerk.

New Pontoon Boats for Engineers.

WILLETS POINT, L. I. June 6.—Twelve new canvas pontoon boats are being made for the Engineer Corps, at a cost of $160 each.

NEW POLICE JUDICIARY

Mayor Strong Names Session Justices and City Magistrates.

THEODORE SUTRO, TAX COMMISSIONER

Not a Known Platt Man Among Those Who Were Chosen to Sit on the Bench.

SIMMS AND DEUEL KEEP THEIR PLACES

Batch of Appointments Big in Number and Wide in the Diversity of Politics Represented.

Justices of the Court of Special Sessions; salary, $9,000 a year:

E. B. HINSDALE, Republican; term, ten years.
W. TRAVERS JEROME, State Democracy; term, eight years.
E. A. JACOB, Independent Democrat; term, six years.
JOHN HAYES, State Democracy; term, four years.
WILLIAM C. HOLBROOK, Republican; term, two years.

City Magistrates; salary, $7,000 a year; for terms of ten years:

CHARLES A. FLAMMER, Republican.
ROBERT C. CORNELL, Independent Democrat.
JOHN O. MOTT, Republican.

For terms of seven years:

HENRY A. BRANN, Independent Democrat.
LEROY B. CRANE, Republican.
JOSEPH M. DEUEL, Republican.

For terms of four years:

WILLIAM J. FANNING, Republican.
HERMAN G. KUDLICH, Republican.
CHARLES E. SIMMS, Jr., Tammany Democrat.

For Tax Commissioner, to succeed Joseph Blumenthal, Tammany:

THEODORE SUTRO, State Democracy and German-American Reform Union; term, six years; salary, $7,000 a year.

This is the list of appointments announced last night by Mayor Strong. It is one of the biggest ever made at one time. It entirely cleans off the Mayor's slate, so far as Justices of the Special Sessions and City Magistrates are concerned.

The anxiety of hundreds who were waiting for the promulgation of the selections is now ended. In most cases those who waited are bitterly disappointed, inasmuch as, for the fourteen places provided by the new law in the city's police judiciary, there were nearly 300 applicants. The appointees were not sworn in yesterday. They will be to-day, or whenever they call at the Mayor's office for that purpose. They will take office on July 1, when they will succeed the present Tammany Board of Police Justices. Between now and that time they will be busy getting their courts ready for business, and the politicians will be equally busy trying to secure places for friends as clerks, assistant clerks, stenographers, and attendants.

E. B. Hinsdale.
Appointed a Special Sessions Justice for ten years.

There were surprises in the list, of course, but most of the selections had been forecast in The New-York Times. A more variegated list of selections in the political sense was never given out of the Mayor's office. It represents the Republicans, the German-American Reform Union, the Independent Democrats, the Committee of Seventy, and the State Democracy. A careful scrutiny of the list through the best political microscopes, however, fails to discover one Platt man. When T. C. Platt read the list he smiled one of his vicious smiles, and was as merry as a crow.

The so-called O'Brien Democrats had a candidate or two. They do not appear on the list. The Steckler Association or Independent County organization put forward no candidate from its membership.

The politicians said last night that the announcement of the selection of Theodore Sutro as a Tax Commissioner was made simultaneously with that of Herman G. Kudlich because the latter is a German-American Republican, while the former is a German-American Democrat.

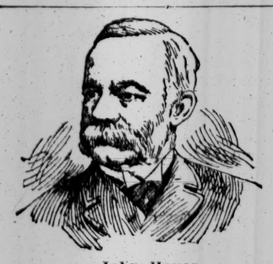
William Travers Jerome.
Appointed a Special Sessions Justice for eight years.

The fight for appointment on the city police judiciary was one of the biggest on record. Nearly 300 candidates bombarded the Mayor with petitions, personal appeals, voluminous recommendations, and the importunities of influential friends. Under such conditions it was inevitable that the list of the disappointed should be long. Many a good man was left by the wayside. The campaign in appointments has been

going on ever since the Governor signed the City Magistrates bill. In the work of making the selections the Mayor has been assisted by the advice of Elihu Root and William B. Hornblower. They have had various consultations with him. William Hildreth Field had at one time practically consented to accept an appointment as a Judge of the Special Sessions, but at the last moment on Wednesday he decided to withdraw, and that was the main reason why the list was not given out on that day.

Edward J. Maguire, a young Democratic lawyer, was talked of to take his place, and he had a conference with the Mayor in Col. Strong's inner office yesterday forenoon. Mr. Field's place, however, was given to John Hayes, who has been identified with the County Democracy and the New-York State Democracy for years.

Of the fifteen old Police Justices, two are on the new list. They are Charles E. Simms, Jr., Tammany, and Joseph M. Deuel. The



John Hayes.
Appointed a Special Sessions Justice for four years.

latter was appointed by Mayor Gilroy as a Platt Republican, and the politicians figured it out that this selection was part of a deal with Platt which would prevent the passage in the Legislature of the City Magistrates bill. But Gov. Morton insisted that the bill should become a law, and whatever Platt's plan was, he had to give way. The City Magistrates bill would have allowed the Mayor to reappoint Police Justice Clarence Meade, Fred S. Gibbs's friend, and Police Justice Charles N. Taintor, Republican. But Mayor Strong had no desire to take advantage of that. Of course, Platt will be delighted at the turning down of his dear old friend Meade, and the selection of Mr. Deuel, who, it is claimed, turned his back on Platt, although the latter did secure his original appointment.

There will be a host of recriminations, of course. The Republican old timers will get delirious over Mr. Simms's appointment. He practically represents the upper east side of the city, and the Republicans up there were anxious that either Peter J. Rush or William G. Davis should get the place.

Mr. Simms was originally appointed by Mayor Gilroy at the request of County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, in January, 1893. He is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee in the Thirteenth District, where Mr. Purroy is the actual leader for Tammany, and where ex-Coroner J. B. Shea is his first assistant.

The Good Government Clubs are represent-

Charles A. Flammer.
Appointed a City Magistrate for ten years.

ed in the list by William Travers Jerome, who also represents the New-York State Democracy.

It was a busy day with the Mayor yesterday, and there were plenty of callers. The list, however, was not affected at all by supplications or petitions put in at the eleventh hour. Among those who were seen about the Mayor's office were Frank Raymond, former leader of the Republicans in the Twenty-seventh District, to whom were given so many hard fights in former years by Leroy B. Crane, who comes out on the list; John Reisenweber, George W. Wanmaker, George B. Deane, Stephen Simonson, Lawson N. Fuller, Water Register Columbus O. Johnson, ex-Assemblyman Nicholas Hoag, John E. Milholland, Gen. Anson G. McCook Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield, Isaac Bromley, ex-City Court Judge Henry P. McGown, ex-Civil Justice Alfred Steckler, and Charles Steckler. Some of these gentlemen, however, did not visit the Mayor on business connected with the appointments.

The Mayor said last night that he was very much relieved to have the appointments off his mind, and he thought it would be a relief also to those who had been candidates.

The selection of Herman G. Kudlich is said to have been advised by Frederick W. Holls of Westchester and Gustav H.

John O. Mott.
Appointed a City Magistrate for ten years.

Schwab. Mr. Sutro's selection as Tax Commissioner is said to have been due to the advice of the Oswald Ottendorfer wing of the German-American Reform Union.

Probably for the first time in the city's history, the Police Judiciary will, after July 1, be made up wholly of lawyers. As to the old Police Justices, they are still of the opinion that the law which will oust them from office is unconstitutional, and that at any rate, they will be able to collect their salaries from the city, even if they cannot continue on the bench. The whole question will be fought out before the Court of Appeals.

Police Justice Feitner said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that he could not say as yet what the method of procedure in the first instance would be. He believes that it may be held that the new magistrates simply form new courts, and that the old ones are still in office. As to the story that the old Justices were to seek to maintain possession of the court buildings, he said that there was nothing in the report.

SKETCHES OF THE APPOINTEES.

Career of E. B. Hinsdale and the Others Named for Office.

E. B. Hinsdale, named for the ten-year term on the bench of the Court of Special Sessions, is about sixty-four years old. He is a member of the Union League Club and is a well-known lawyer.

He was born in Gennessee County, N. Y. He was admitted to the Buffalo bar in 1856, coming to New-York to practice his profession in 1861. He has for nine years been a member of the Committee on

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NO FUSEL OIL

Kept on hand by prudent housewives in Summer, when under-ripe or over-ripe fruit may cause trouble. A stimulant that brings out the latent energy of the body and so fortifies against the effects of extreme heat.

ALL WISE GROCERS
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EVERY UP-TO-DATE DRUGGIST
Keep this whiskey in stock, for it has a high and growing reputation in families. Even the most keen-eyed chemist cannot find a speck of impurity in it.

Illustrated pamphlet will be sent.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Political Reform of the Union League Club and when Whitelaw Reid was appointed Minister to France he became Chairman of that committee. The reports of this committee have attracted wide attention, one of the most notable of which was that "in favor of abolishing the collection of internal revenue taxes through the Federal bureaus." This report raised the cry of

Leroy B. Crane.
Appointed a City Magistrate for seven years.

free whisky in the fight of 1888, and was indorsed and adopted by the Union League Club. Mr. Hinsdale was one of the lawyers for the Long Island Railroad Company.

William Travers Jerome.

William Travers Jerome, who was appointed to the eight-year term in the Court of Special Sessions, is one of the best-known of the younger lawyers of the city. He was born in this city in 1859, and was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., at Amherst College, and at the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1884. Amherst conferred the honorary degree of M. A. upon him in 1893. He has been in constant practice in this city since 1884, his law firm being Jerome & Nason. He was Assistant District Attorney from 1888 to 1890, and was one of John W. Goff's associates as counsel to the Lexow committee.

Mr. Jerome's father was Lawrence Jerome, and he is a cousin of Lady Randolph Churchill. He is a member of the Union, Nineteenth Century, and City Clubs, of the Bar Association, of Good Government Club D, and of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy.

Ephraim A. Jacob.

Ephraim A. Jacob, named for the six year term in the Court of Special Session, is one of the lawyers for the Central National Bank, of which Col. Strong was President before becoming Mayor. He at one time refused to accept the place, but finally concluded to take it.

Mr. Jacob was born in Philadelphia about forty-nine years. He is well-known to the legal profession as the editor of Jacob's Fisher's Digest, being a digest of the English Common Law Reports. He was also the chief editor of the Complete Digest, now published as the American Digest, and was associated with ex-Judge Charles P. Daly in editing the Reports of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York. His name has been associated either as chief or associate counsel in important litigation, notably that arising out of the failure of Broker Abraham Backer, and that, in which were involved the affairs of the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. He was counsel in the first contest of the Moss will case, which resulted in favor of the contestants. The holders of the rebate vouchers of the Whiskey Trust were represented by Mr. Jacob, whose action contributed materially to the ousting of the old Board of Directors. He is said to be an Independent Democrat and a relative of Police Justice Koch.

John Hayes.

John Hayes, named for the four-year term in the Court of Special Sessions, was born in this city about fifty-seven years

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ago, and has practiced law here for many years. He was a member of the Board of Education for five years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1872, but never held any other public office. He ran for Civil Justice in 1875 on the Tammany ticket, but was defeated. Several years later he ran for State Senator, on the County Democracy ticket, and was again defeated. When the State Democracy came into existence Mr. Hayes became a member of that organization, in the councils of which he has been conspicuous. He had the indorsement of the entire judiciary of the city. He was introduced to Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon by Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott.

William C. Holbrook.

William C. Holbrook, named for the two-year term in the Court of Special Sessions, is fifty-two years old. He was admitted to the bar in this city in 1867, and since that time he has resided here and been in active practice. During the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in

Herman G. Kudlich.
Appointed a City Magistrate for four years.

many important appeals. He served as a volunteer in the army during the civil war from June, 1861, to June, 1865, as Lieutenant, Major, and Colonel, and was honorably mustered out of service. Mr. Holbrook is a graduate of the Harvard Law School and son of Frederick Holbrook, the War Governor of Vermont. He was for a time of the firm of Barret, Brinsmade & Barret—afterward Brinsmade & Holbrook. Since the death of Mr. Brinsmade he has continued in practice alone.

Charles A. Flammer.

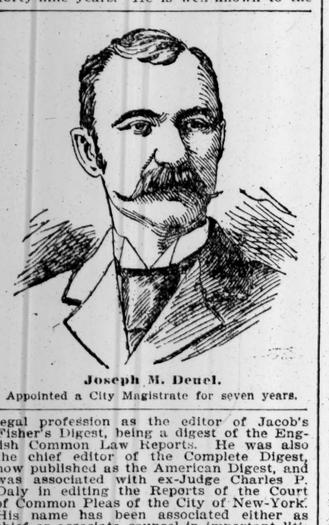
Chrales A. Flammer, named for one of the ten-year terms as City Magistrate, was born in this city of German parentage forty-nine years ago. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has been a member of the Bar Association since 1872. He obtained his education in the public schools, and his degree from the College of the City of New-York. In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature from the Seventeen Assembly District, with the then Committee of Seventy's indorsement. Thereafter he was appointed a School Trustee, and then a Police Justice by Mayor Havemeyer. As a Police Justice he served his full term. He prepared the work entitled "The Committing Magistrate." Judge Flammer is and always has been a Republican in politics, and several times was President of the German Republican Central Committee. Five years ago

Charles E. Simms, Jr.
Appointed a City Magistrate for four years.

he was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Eleventh District. During the last campaign he was a member of the Committee of Thirty, and First Vice President of the Republican County Committee.

Robert C. Cornell.

Robert C. Cornell, also named for one of the ten-year terms as City Magistrate, was one of the most famous of Columbia's oarsmen. He was graduated at Columbia, in the class of 1874, and from the Law School of that college in the class of 1876, and has since been continuously in the practice of law. As Chairman of the Committee on Mendicancy of the Charity Organization, he has been brought into close contact with the lower classes. In this position he has performed his duty with tact and judgment. He has never before held office, although he has taken a prominent part in political affairs, and was strongly urged by many for appointment on account of his integrity, strong convictions, and personal courage. He is a Democrat in politics.



Joseph M. Deuel.
Appointed a City Magistrate for seven years.

John O. Mott.

John O. Mott, named for one of the ten-year terms as City Magistrate, is a native of Saratoga County, and is a Republican in politics. He served the County of Saratoga one term as District Attorney, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1860. During the War of the Rebellion he was Paymaster, and is now a member of Lafayette Post, No. 140, in this city, and of the Commandery of the Loyal Legion. In 1866 he came to New-York and has practiced law here since that time, being appointed Assistant United States District Attorney in 1890, to take effect on October of that year. Both as prosecutor and counsel for the defense, he has had a wide experience in criminal law since his admission to the bar in 1851.

Henry A. Brann.

Henry A. Brann, named for a seven-years' term as City Magistrate, lives at 527 Manhattan Avenue, and has offices at

Theodore Sutro.
Appointed Tax Commissioner to succeed Joseph Blumenthal.

99 Nassau Street. He has been a practicing lawyer in this city for over twenty years. He pursued his law studies in Kingston, Ulster County, in the offices of the late Judge Westbrook. His practice has been a general one. He was recommended for appointment by many of the well-known practitioners of this city. Mr. Brann is classed as a Democrat, but is not connected with Tammany Hall, and he supported both Blaine and Harrison for the Presidency.

Leroy B. Crane.

Leroy B. Crane, named for one of the seven-year terms as City Magistrate, is a practicing lawyer with an office at 237 Broadway. Mr. Crane is a prominent member of the Junior Bar in this city, and has been active and successful in his practice, which has brought him in contact with

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drying in the attic.

nearly all the phases of the law. He has served in the Assembly, and has been active in Republican politics for years.

Joseph M. Deuel.

Joseph M. Deuel, named for a seven years' term as City Magistrate, was admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor-at-law in the courts of this State in 1868. For the past twenty-one years he has been a resident of New-York City. He is a Police Justice, and has served in the present Court of Special Sessions both as a Presiding and Associate Justice. Justice Deuel for a number of years was a United States Commissioner, and has a high standing at the Bar. He is a Republican in politics. Mayor Gilroy appointed him a Police Justice, to succeed Solon B. Smith after the last election.

William J. Fanning.

William J. Fanning, named for a four-year term as City Magistrate, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 12, 1850, receiving an academic education at the Half-Moon Institute at Middletown, Saratoga County. Thereafter he entered upon the study of law, and entered the University of the City of New-York, graduating in 1873, with the degree of LL. B. In 1881 he was chosen legal adviser of the Hotel Associations of the State and County of New-York. Since his connection with the Hotel Asssociation he has drawn all the statutes relating to hotel keepers, and has frequently appeared before the Legislature and its committees in behalf and in opposition to the legislation relating to hotels. In addition to his work as counsel to the Hotel Keepers' Association, Mr. Fanning has had a general practice, which has brought him in contact with many members of the bar. He is a Republican, but not active in politics.

Herman G. Kudlich.

Herman G. Kudlich, named for a four years' term as city magistrate, formerly lived in Hoboken, but is now a resident of this city. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1880. He is one of the most respected members of various leading German organizations in the city. For the last six years he has acted as attorney for the German Legal Aid Society, and in such capacity has brought and defended thousands of cases for the poor, and has had a peculiar, practical, and intimate association with the indigent classes, which gives him a valuable knowledge of the various conditions of life. Mr. Kudlich is a Republican in politics. He is thirty-six years old.

Charles E. Simms, Jr.

Charles E. Simms, Jr., named for one of the four-year terms as city magistrate, is a lawyer of ten years' standing at the bar and a graduate of the Law Department of the University of the City of New-York. For two years he was one of the Assistant District Attorneys in this county, and as such assisted in the trial of some of the most noted cases. For nearly two and a half years he has been one of the Police Justices of this city, and as such has won high praise from both the bench and the bar. He has done much to relieve the police courts o fthe illegal practices inflicted upon poor people by so-called police court lawyers. He is a Tammany Democrat.

Theodore Sutro.

Theodore Sutro, who was appointed a Tax Commissioner, to succeed Joseph Blumenthal, was born in Prussia, March 14, 1845, and was brought to this country by his widowed mother when he was five years old. He was graduated from Harvard in 1871, and from the Columbia Law School in 1874, in which year he was admitted to the bar. He has made a specialty of corporation law. He has also demonstrated his ability as a financier, as shown by his connection with the Sutro tunnel property, which he placed on a paying basis. Mr. Sutro is a member of the Committee of Seventy, of the New-York State Democracy, and is President of the German-American Reform Union. He is prominently identified with many German-American societies.

The Old Police Justices.

The Police Justices who will go out of office at midnight June 30 are as follows:

Patrick Divver, Bernard F. Martin, Daniel F. McMahon, John J. Ryan, Joseph Koch, Thomas F. Grady, Thomas L. Feitner, Charles Welde, Edward Hogan, William H. Burke, all Tammany men; Charles N. Taintor and Clarence W. Meade, Republicans, and John R. Voorhis, Independent Democrat.

REPUBLICANS GERRYMANDER BROOKLYN

The Joint Reapportionment Committee Meets Without Democrats.

The Republican members of the joint Reapportionment Committee met in secret session at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, in the Johnstone Building, Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, last night.

The joint committee, consists of fourteen Republicans and two Democrats. The two Democrats were not present last night, nor had they been invited.

Jackson Wallace, President of the Board of Aldermen, presided, and there were present Aldermen Clarke, Cohn, Colson, Droge, Hess, Jahn, Leich, and Welsh, and Supervisors Ackerman, Reeves, Boyd, Gretsinger, and Limken.

In the room were also Sheriff Buttling, Jesse Johnson, Thomas Foulks, Dr. Edward Coombs, Samuel J. Mildenberg, Jesse Fuller, and Charles Attieberg.

A big fight was made over the division of the Eighth Senatorial District, which comprises the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-ninth Wards, and the Town of Flatlands.

The Twenty-third Ward representatives objected to any division in their ward, but wanted the Twenty-fourth Ward divided. The Twenty-fourth Ward representatives argued against any such proposition, and finally won the battle by having the Twenty-first to Twenty-fifth Districts, exclusive of the Twenty-third Ward, added to the Twenty-fourth Ward.

The easterly bound districts of the Twenty-third Ward were put into the Twenty-fifth Ward, and as thus arranged the Twenty-third Ward will have a controlling voice in one Assembly convention.

The Seventeenth Ward was divided so that a portion was thrown into one section of the Fifteenth Ward, making a sure Republican district, while another portion of the Fifteenth Ward (Democratic) was thrown into a strong Republican district of the Sixteenth Ward, making two sure Republican districts.

This was the proceeding taken in nearly every section, and it means that the Joint Committee will report on fourteen districts which are sure Republican and seven which will be Democratic.

There was much indignant comment made by Democrats when it was learned that the Republicans were holding a conference on so important a matter, with Democrats absent.

Appearances May Be Deceitful.

From The Portland (Me.) Express.

On the street car, Wednesday, many were the frowns bestowed on a man who was carrying a little child which kept crying. The father had a worried look, but when the child's wails would occasionally cease and her little head fell toward his shoulder, he would give her a vigorous shaking and start the wails and tears again. At last one woman could stand the scene no longer, and reaching forward she asked the man why he was so maltreating the baby. "Why," said he, "I've got to shake her to keep her awake. She swallowed some kind of a drug, and if she goes to sleep she'll die." And then the car stopped, and the father got off and hurried away with his child to a doctor's office.

Do You Feel Irritable?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage, and is an invigorating tonic, soothing to the nerves.

WOULD RUIN ALL CREDIT

What E. J. Donnell Says of the Free Silver Propaganda.

PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

The Merchant Points Out the Fallacy in the Arguments of White Metal Advocates—Root of the Heresy.

The following communication on the silver question by E. J. Donnell, a prominent merchant of this city, was made public yesterday by the Sound Money Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce:

"I have been requested by some friends to write something on the silver question. I confess I do so with reluctance, for this reason: For more than seven years—from 1881 to 1888—I had, in speech and writings, been warning my countrymen against the dangers of the free silver propaganda begun and carried on with such extraordinary ingenuity, activity, and perseverance, and lavish expenditure. The great success of the silver mines, and the little support I received from those opposed to them, and especially the events of the last few years, convince me that I had been wasting time, without benefit to either myself or the public. Ignorance of the fundamental principles of economics kept the advocates of sound money on the defensive. I knew that, in politics, a defensive war is always a losing war.

"In the Spring of 1888 I delivered a lecture before the Reform Club in this city, in which I predicted substantially everything that has since taken place in connection with the free silver propaganda. What I have to write now will be little more than a restatement, in the light of accomplished facts, of the principles upon which I then founded my predictions. My leading thought was that the free silver propaganda was an attack on credit, which, if successful, must result in general bankruptcy. From this we have been saved, at least temporarily, by the bold and resolute action of President Cleveland.

"The great danger of Democratic self-government in questions of finance is that the masses, especially the agriculturists, have no adequate appreciation of the supreme importance of credit. Credit—mutual confidence between men and nations—is the foundation upon which rests modern industry and commerce, in fact, all that is known as civilization. Money is nothing more nor less than the highest form of credit. When credit is shattered, money disappears as it did in the Middle Ages. When a panic results, even fictitious money is hoarded, as it was during the last Congress.

"I have been surprised to see that the low prices of our leading agricultural products have been attributed, even by our professional economists, to overproduction, and nothing else.

"I cannot speak of wheat with confidence derived from personal knowledge, but I can speak of cotton with some claim to authority derived from fifty years' experience, observation, and study. I consider it morally certain that the attitude and conduct of the last Congress on the silver question cost the cotton planters on the last two crops alone at least $100,000,000.

"The first Bland silver purchase bill was at once recognized by well-informed economists as a menace to credit. It was a storm cloud, small at first, but ever increasing, until the passage of the Sherman silver purchase bill, when it rapidly spread over the whole heavens. The silver men were confident that the law would raise the value of silver bullion to a parity with gold at the rate of 16 to 1. The event was directly opposite. It is reasonably certain that, if the Government had not interfered, much capital and labor would have been transferred from silver mining to gold mining, and, under the operation of natural laws, gold and silver would have been much nearer to each other in intrinsic value than they are now.

"At the root of all our troubles is the popular belief that values can be not only regulated but created by law. Unfortunately this delusion has been indorsed and propagated by the Supreme Court's decision that Congress had the constitutional right to declare greenbacks a tender in payment of debts (greenbacks) a legal tender. This decision was forced upon the court by the short-sighted statesmanship of the time. It was then deemed expedient to declare war measures constitutional from fear of upsetting conditions which, for the time being, were satisfactory.

"I doubt if there be in all history a more convincing object lesson of the supreme economic value of credit than was furnished by our treatment of the national debt incurred in the prosecution of the war, and the results from that treatment. A large part of our bonds was sold at an average value of fifty cents on the dollar. Most of them were bought back at an average of one hundred and twenty. This gave us command of nearly the whole surplus capital of Europe which was the main cause of our wonderful industrial development during twenty years. That free inflow of European capital was extremely profitable to us, but was also a danger. Boundless credit is a fool's paradise. Credit can only be preserved by using it wisely. When so used it can never cost more than it is worth, and it is the only economic value of which that can be said truly. The late restoration of confidence by the European gold loan is only a more convincing proof of the value of credit, because it is recent.

"The lowest price known for middling in the Liverpool market previous to the present season was in 1845 when it averaged 3 92-100 pence. The lowest was 3¾ pence; the lowest price in this market was 5⅝ cents. It was at a time of general bankruptcy. Most of our banks had suspended, and bank notes were either worthless or selling at a heavy discount. The lowest price in Liverpool this season was 3 pence, and in this market 5 7-16 cents. It would seem from this that in the past fifty years the cost of transportation and exchanges had been reduced more than 1½ cents per pound. The startling fact is that the whole of this saving has gone to the benefit of consumers and no part of it to the profit of producers.

"I cannot doubt but that this was mainly owing to the disorganization of credit in this country. The free-silver agitation has kept our people in a panicky condition for several years. During the last two to four years we were on the perilous edge of bankruptcy. Previously people had treated the silver propaganda as a passing folly unworthy of serious attention.

"I feel sincere affection for my countrymen of all classes, and I wish to speak of them as I feel, but I must confess that many sensible patriotic people concluded that, if the last Congress fairly represented the popular sentiment of the South and West, our fellow-citizens of the South and West have been demented. During nearly the whole of the last Congress we were drifting toward general bankruptcy, yet Congress refused to give the Administration the means of preserving the national credit. Nothing like this has ever been seen in this country or in the modern world.

"The only cloud that now darkens the horizon of the future is the dreaded meeting of the next Congress, which is reported to be even more demented on the silver question than was the last. If there should be no change for the better our last condition would be worse than the first. The danger is greatly increased by the apparent fact that there is but one man's life, like that of President Cleveland's, between us and a silver basis.

"A majority, or at least a large minority, of our politicians have committed themselves unequivocally to free coinage. They consequently consider their political fortunes involved in its success or failure. Will they have the manliness to acknowledge their error? Doubtless many will. The mass of the Southern people want more money, even if it be fictitious money. If nothing else would satisfy them, I would advocate the unconditional repeal of the tax on State bank issues and, simultaneously, the redemption and destruction of all the legal-tender obligations of the Government. If the State banks are permitted to issue paper that does not command public confidence, people need not accept it. It is to be hoped that the memory of ante-war times, and especially the catastrophe of 1837, will prevent them from repeating the folly of those times. It is still probable that they will be willing to submit to some sort of governmental supervision such as will inspire general confidence.

"There is in the world a vast mass of floating capital increasing continually, and more and more rapidly as industry and science advance. This floating capital is bound to no country in particular. It is constantly seeking everywhere for either the most profitable or safest investments. It will desert any country or community that fails to protect it. The country or community that would avail itself of the benefits of the use of this floating capital, must elevate its credit to the highest standard. The first condition of such credit is sound money, the right definition of which is, money that commands universal confidence.

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Handsome new styles in useful and ornamental articles.
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Not money that has the confidence of a single community or nation alone, but of all nations. There is but one standard of value that meets this requirement, viz., gold. The leading industrial nations have been forced to recognize this truth.

"The floating capital of the world is all based on gold values. It will be loaned on that basis or not at all. A few may speculate on the chances of a fluctuating currency, but always with a large margin of profit to protect them from possible loss. I use the term basis of gold values because thousands of millions of transactions in commerce and finance are consummated without the use of the metal. The unquestioned recognition of the gold standard is generally sufficient with a very small percentage of the metal.

"The reason why money can be borrowed on time in New-York at 3 per cent. per annum, and in remote agricultural districts can hardly be borrowed at all, is obvious. In the former the security is satisfactory, and the obligation of the borrower to return the same kind of money he borrows is not questioned by anybody; in the latter the mania for a depreciated currency undermines confidence and destroys credit.

"What would be the effect of the silver standard on the basis of 16 to 1? It would not advance the gold value of silver, or if it should, it would be only temporarily, consequently our $540,000,000 of silver, every dollar of which now discharges the functions of gold, would then be reduced to $270,000,000 actually. This of itself would cause a terrible contraction, the world would be still conducted on the basis of gold values, and the crushing effect of the contraction and loss of credit would fall on the masses of industrious people. The fearful injustice, not to say robbery, to the wage earners, the widows and orphans dependent on life insurance for their future protection from want, the depositors in savings banks, in trust companies, and banks of deposit, has been amply discussed by others; it needs only to be named here. The government and people that would be guilty of such robbery would neither have nor deserve credit. I cannot believe—it is not possible—that the American people could ever be consciously guilty of such a crime. Nor can any man who would advise it ever retain their confidence.

"In the early days of Gen. Jackson's political career, he denounced, with all the vehement energy of his character, the stay laws they proposed for the relief of debtors. His life was threatened in vain, and never afterward did the American people either condemn his course or doubt his integrity."

WILLIAM COHEN FOUND DEAD

A Bullet Was in His Heart and a Revolver by His Side—His Father Says It Was an Accident.

A mysterious death, of which the police knew nothing until they were told of it by a reporter, and which only leaked out when the father of the dead man reported the case at the Coroners' office hours after it happened, occurred yesterday morning at 50 East Seventy-ninth Street. The family declined absolutely to discuss the matter.

Jacob Cohen, the father of the supposed suicide, went to the Coroners' office late in the afternoon and reported that his son William, twenty years old, had accidentally shot himself in the heart, and that he was dead when discovered by a servant in the household. According to the story told by Cohen, his son William returned on Wednesday evening from a trip he had made to Amenia, N. Y., where he owned a hotel. The trip extended over three days. Upon his return on Wednesday night, Mr. Cohen said, William chatted cheerfully for a short time with the family, and then retired to bed with his brother Nathan.

Nathan arose at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Cohen said, and left William still sleeping. At 9 o'clock the chambermaid went to the room and knocked. Receiving no response, she opened the door and found the body of William, partly dressed, lying on the sofa. Blood was trickling from a bullet wound near the heart, and on the floor at the dead man's feet lay the revolver with which the wound had been inflicted. No one in the house had heard the shot fired.

Mr. Cohen accounted for his son's death by saying that it was William's habit, when he went to the country, to take his revolver along, and that when he arose and was unpacking his belongings, he began to extract the cartridges from the pistol. While engaged in this operation, he supposed, the revolver had been accidentally discharged, the bullet taking effect in his son's heart.

Young Cohen was in the real estate business at 176 Broadway. His affairs were in a prosperous condition.

A policeman was detailed on the case as soon as the report of the suicide was received at the station house, but he could not induce the family to say any more than the father had already told at the Coroners' office.

The funeral, it was said at the house, will be held this morning. The burial will be in Bayside Cemetery.

Johanna Folke Cuts Her Throat.

Johanna Folke, thirty-four years old, of 98 East Eighth Street, committed suicide yesterday in her apartments by cutting her throat with a carving knife. Her body was found by her husband, Louis Folke, when he returned home last evening.

Mrs. Folke left a note, written in German, to her husband, asking him to forgive her for ending her life, and another of the same tenor to her brother, D. Lonkenan of 220 Monroe Street.

Mrs. Folke had been insane for several months, and her two children were committed to an institution on Wednesday, in order to prevent her from doing violence to them. Mr. Folke is a carpenter.

IN A CIRCULAR GALE THREE DAYS OUT

Exciting Experience of the Ship James Nesmith Near This Port.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, May 28.

Circular gales are a species of disturbance at sea which every mariner fears and seeks to avoid. The American ship James Nesmith, which arrived here yesterday from New-York, reports having encountered one of these "spin arounds" when only three days out of the clearing port, and, according to the crew, the vessel was in serious trouble for several hours.

The gale came on with such suddeness and fury that all efforts to keep the ship to her course were fruitless. She was forced by the gale to describe a series of circles, just as if she had been caught in a maelstrom. The revolutions finally ceased, and, after a hard struggle with a fresh blow off shore, the Nesmith eventually escaped. She was rather badly crippled, however, having sprung a leak astern which promised to do considerable damage to her cargo. Capt. Starkey turned his men to the pumps and headed the ship with all sail for Bermuda. The Nesmith arrived there in five days.

The cargo was shifted forward and the leak was found close to the stern post. After a ten days' lay-up, during which time repairs were made, the cargo was replaced and the Nesmith resumed her voyage. From Bermuda to this port she enjoyed splendid weather. The Nesmith was altogether 146 days making the voyage from New-York.

Revolutionary Cannon.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Boys who were boating in the west branch of French Creek, on the Sterrett farm, in Phoenixville, Penn., discovered the muzzle of a cannon protruding from the bank of the stream. They informed their parents, and a thorough search was made. Five cannons were unearthed, and six solid shot weighing eight pounds each, and one shell weighing ninety pounds. These were buried by the gunmakers at Warwick furnace after the battle of Brandywine, to prevent their falling into the hands of the British. The hiding place of the cannon had been long forgotten. It is thought that six more Revolutionay cannon and 100 shot are hidden in that vicinity.

Took His Wife's Name.

From The Buffalo Enquirer.

The New Woman will take comfort in the action of the Buffalo man who dropped his own surname this week and with permission of the courts assumed his wife's maiden name.

LITTLE INTEREST SHOWN

Iowa Democrats Not Enthusiastic for Free Silver.

THE CONFERENCE SLIMLY ATTENDED

Only About a Hundred Delegates Can Be Mustered at the Free-Coinage Convention in Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 6.—The Democratic silver conference to-day was little more successful or imposing than the non-partisan conference yesterday. Of the 100 delegates present a majority had participated in the previous meeting. Silver men had set a great store of hope on to-day's gathering. They had suffered substantial defeat at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee a few weeks ago, and hoped by to-day's action to demonstrate that the committee did not represent the party sentiment of Iowa.

The attendance at to-day's conference fell far below what had been expected, and but few of the delegates did more than acquiesce in a listless sort of way in the course dictated by the few silver leaders.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Bestow was Chairman. A resolution was adopted under which a State Central Committee was elected, with a representative from each Congressional district. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the State of Iowa, in conference assembled, do declare and affirm that gold and silver coins are the constitutional money of the country; that we are in favor of the free coinage of both on terms of equality, and reaffirm that the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of other nations, is a cardinal principle of the Democratic faith, and that such coinage shall be a legal tender for all debts, both public and private.

Several local Democrats made speeches, in which they declared that the time had come to abandon party, if necessary, in order to secure free coinage, and the convention then adjourned.

NATIONAL CONVENTION TALK.

Views of Democratic Committeemen on the Silver Question.

CHICAGO, June 6.—A local paper publishes dispatches from members of the Democratic Committee stating their views as to the silver question. These communications were called out by requests sent to the committeemen for their opinion upon the action of the Springfield Convention yesterday requesting the National Democratic Committee to call a national silver convention. The dispatches are as follows:

SALT LAKE, Utah—I am in favor of remonetizing silver at 16 to 1 if it can be done by international agreement. SAMUEL A. MERRITT.

GRAFTON, N. D.—William C. Leistikow, National Democratic Committeeman for North Dakota, is in Europe, but his views are 16 to 1.
JOHN DUNN, Private Secretary.

BATH, Me.—I indorse the action of the Illinois Democratic Convention held to-day.
ARTHUR SEWELL.

DENVER, Col.—The declaration of the Democratic State Convention in favor of bimetallism at the old rate is in keeping with the principles and traditions of the party, and is right. An abundant and stable monetary circulation is absolutely essential to continuous prosperity. Gold and silver coin, with paper issued by the Government and convertible into either, will alone secure this great essential, and the people sooner or later will have it.

Monometallism is the bane of all true material progress and the fruitful source of national and individual disaster. We are big enough to have our own financial system without interference or dictation from Great Britain or any other power. Democracy and bimetallism will, I trust, soon be recognized as synonymous terms, and Democrats who believe in the financial heresies of Cleveland and Sherman should have no place or lot in the party of the future. Carlisle taught the truth in 1878. He should not complain because his old followers refuse to worship the golden calf at his bidding in 1895.

All hail to the gallant Democracy of Illinois. It has made the name mean something once more.
S. S. THOMAS.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Replying to your telegram requesting my views as to the declaration of the Democratic State Convention favoring free coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1, I unhesitatingly reply that such action not only expresses my own sentiments, but that of 90 per cent. of all the people of every State between the Potomac and the Rio Grande.

If the National Democracy will take the heroic treatment prescribed by Illinois, it will win the national fight. Otherwise, by the Administration's repudiation of the party's pledge to make no discrimination in the coinage of both gold and silver, the action of Illinois is a beacon light, and with such action by other States, the party can be turned from the rocks of destruction into which the gold standard is driving it.
CLARK HOWELL.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—I am utterly and unalterably opposed to free coinage of silver unless under international agreement. I believe in gold and silver so long as they can be kept at a parity. They are at a parity under existing circumstances. Why change these circumstances and unsettle values?

The great Democratic Party, in whose tenets I believe, has always protested against building a Chinese wall around our country regarding a tariff on imports. Let it see to itself that it does not make a mistake on the most important of all that has to do with foreign commerce—money, honest money, internationally exchangeable.
E. D. McKEE.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—If this is a Government of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and if the Democracy is to stand or fall with that principle, as it ought, then the action of the Illinois Democracy to-day was right.
H. B. FERGUSON.

HELENA, Mon.—The noble Democrats of Illinois are right. Their declaration to-day in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 must make the people of this Nation realize that their only hope lies in the success of the Democracy.

It is a return of that patriotism that made independence from England possible in 1776, and with Stevenson as our leader in 1896, he will forever sever all connection with foreign foes.
A. J. DAVIDSON.

THE GREAT MOISTURE ABSORBENT
"HUMIDINE"
Keeps Refrigerators dry and sweet, preserves meats, butter, milk, etc., economizes ice, removes "refrigerator taste" and odor. Sold by grocers and druggists. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Also, Mfrs. Lewis' 98% Powdered Lye, Philadelphia.

Ear - Hear - Here!
DEAFNESS and HEAD NOISES relieved inst

MONEY FOR M'LAUGHLIN

Seagrist Tells of a Payment Made Without a Go-Between.

BURNS MADE THE DEMANDS, HE SAYS

A Few Contradictory Admissions in Cross-Examination—New Memoranda — The People's Case Closed.

The real beginning of the second trial of William W. McLaughlin, indicted for having taken bribes while he was a Captain in the Police Department, was made yesterday, when Francis W. Seagrist, dealer in second-hand building materials, who is the chief accuser, testified that he had paid money in envelopes to McLaughlin directly.

There was, too, a witness who had not taken part in the previous trial—Samuel S. Lincoln, 542 West Forty-second Street, who said that McLaughlin's ward man in the First Precinct, James Burns, collected from him $3 apiece per day for policemen specially detailed.

The testimony of the day was cumulative as to Burns's collection of money that, there was every reason to believe, was paid to McLaughlin.

Thomas E. Galligan, Jr., a contractor, first in the witness chair, testified that he paid $100 to Burns.

Then came Mr. Lincoln, who said, beginning, that while he was putting up a building at Broad and Wall Streets, his men went on strike. Capt. McLaughlin, he declared, told him to see Burns about getting policemen to keep the strikers in order. Burns, he said, made him pay $3 a day for each policeman. The First Precinct blotter showed that McLaughlin was in command of the precinct at the time of the alleged bribery, and also that policemen had been specially detailed to Broad and Wall Streets by Capt. McLaughlin.

John Connolly, who was F. W. Seagrist's foreman for sixteen years, testified that he remembered that in 1888 he was in charge of the tearing down of a building at Wall and William Streets. There was a scaffolding over the street, and its erection had been authorized by a permit. The passage under the scaffolding of passers-by was prevented by a joist.

"Burns," said Mr. Connolly, "asked me whether we had a permit to use the sidewalk. I answered that we had, and he kicked down the joist. I showed the permit to Burns, and he said it was no good."

Connolly then told of Mr. Seagrist's arrival at the building. After that, he said, the joist was replaced, and there was no more interference, although the sidewalk was blocked the same as it was before.

Connolly said he met Burns subsequently while engaged in tearing down buildings at Beaver and William Streets and at 33 Wall Street. This was in May, 1889.

"When we were tearing down 33 Wall Street," Connolly said, "Burns came around and told me if we blocked the sidewalk he would have me arrested."

Connolly said he had never seen McLaughlin until Tuesday.

Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., the chief witness against McLaughlin, took the stand at 3 P. M. After a few questions the meeting of Burns and Seagrist was brought up and the witness said:

"I met Burns after I had had a talk with my foreman, Connolly. Burns said we couldn't tear down the building until I went down and saw the Captain. I told him I would see the Captain.

Q.—Did you see the Captain? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw Capt. McLaughlin in his office at the station house. I was introduced to Capt. McLaughlin by Burns.

Q.—What happened when you saw the Captain? A.—I told him my name was Seagrist, and that Burns said I should see him. I said I wanted to be treated like a gentleman. He said all right.

Q.—Had you any money with you? A.—I had a fifty-dollar bill, which I put in an envelope and handed it to the Captain.

The witness said he had previously offered $25 either to the defendant or Burns. He did not know which.

Q.—What did you do after paying the $50 to the Captain? A.—I went back to the building and told them to go on with the work.

Q.—How did you come to fix the sum at $50? A.—I fixed that sum myself. The work occupied about thirty days, and was not interfered with after the $50 was paid.

The witness said he could not recollect the exact date on which he paid the $50, but it was in 1888. He said he drew a check for the $50.

Mr. Fox handed a checkbook to Mr. Seagrist, and asked him to examine it. Mr. Seagrist looked at it.

"Now," said Mr. Fox, "can you tell the precise date on which you drew that check?"

"Yes, Sir; it was on Aug. 16, 1888."

Testifying as to the tearing down, in May, 1889, of the building 33 Wall Street, Mr. Seagrist said:

"Burns came to me and said I had no business to tear down the building until I saw the Captain. He said he had more trouble with me than any other man in the precinct."

Q.—Did you see the Captain? A.—Yes, Sir. I went to the station house next day and saw the Captain in his room. I had a hundred-dollar bill with me.

Q.—What did you do with the hundred-dollar bill? A.—I put it in an envelope and handed it to the Captain.

Q.—Did he receive it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Seagrist said he then went back to the building, and the work went on without complaint after. He told of a conversation he had had with the defendant, whom he met on the street.

"I told the Captain," he said, "that Burns would get him into trouble if he allowed him to go around talking about him and his business. He said it would be all right, and that he was able to attend to his business.

Q.—Did you tear down a building at Exchange Place and William Street? A.—Yes, Sir.

This is the transaction on which the indictment is founded. The witness said he tore down this last building for David H. King. The work was begun about Nov. 19 or 20, 1891, the witness said.

The witness said that Burns told him he should go and see the Captain or the work could not go on.

"I went down to the station house, but the Captain wasn't in," he said. "I drew $1,000 from the bank in fifty-dollar bills the next day. I put a fifty-dollar bill in the envelope. I went to the station house, but I don't recollect whether I gave it to Burns or the defendant."

The witness said he made an entry in his cash book of the transaction. The entry was made Nov. 21, 1891, and is as follows:

Nov. 21, 1891, Material.—Paid to Capt. McLaughlin for protection, per Sergt. Burnes, ordinance officer, $50.

The reading by Mr. Fox of the entry created a sensation. It was not offered in evidence at the last trial.

Q. (By Col. James in cross-examination)—Have you any recollection of seeing James Burns Saturday evening, Nov. 21, 1891? A.—My recollection tells me that I paid the $50 to Capt. McLaughlin personally. My books tell me I gave it to Burns. I gave the benefit of the doubt to Capt. McLaughlin, and have stood by my books.

Q.—Have you any recollection of seeing Inspector McLaughlin in November, 1891. A.—Yes, Sir, I have a recollection.

Q.—Are you positive you saw him? A.—No, I am not.

Q.—Are you willing to swear that you gave the fifty-dollar bill you drew out of the bank on Nov. 21, 1895, to Capt. McLaughlin? A.—I am not willing to swear to it.

Q.—Are you willing to swear that you gave the $50 to James Burns? A.—I am not willing to swear to it.

Q.—Didn't you say that you were very sorry for McLaughlin, and that they could not convict him on your testimony, because you could not swear you ever paid him that money? A.—I said it in substance.

Q.—Didn't you tell Mr. Lyon you never paid that $50 on Nov. 21, 1891? A.—No, Sir; that is false.

Col. Fellows, just before the time for the evening adjournment, announced that the people's case was closed. This was a surprise to Col. James, who did not expect to make his opening for the defense until to-day.

When court reconvened Col. James began to unfold McLaughlin's defense.

"The prosecution," he said, "have attempted to sustain their allegations against Inspector McLaughlin by putting on him the delinquencies of James Burns.

"We will show you that in the month of April last this man Seagrist said to Leo Schlesinger that he was never bothered by McLaughlin, or ever paid any money to him."

Col. James then read Schlesinger's testimony at the first trial as to the conversation he had with Seagrist. Col. James said he would call Jeremiah C. Lyon, a well-known builder, to testify as to a conversation he had with Seagrist. He also told the jury he intended calling a Mr. Lennon to testify to another conversation with Seagrist.

"We will show you," said Col. James, "that Seagrist told three reputable witnesses that he never paid Inspector McLaughlin any money.

"We will also show you that this man Burns, in the Fall of 1891, made a strike for money on Seagrist, and that when the latter threatened to expose him to Inspector McLaughlin Burns implored him not to do so, as he would lose his job."

An adjournment was then taken until this morning at 10 o'clock.

DOUBLE DELEGATIONS RESIDING IN ROME

At First They Were Friendly, Later They Could Not Frequent One Another.

From Le Temps, Paris.

Rome is the only city in the world where foreign courts and republics are represented by two diplomatic delegations. This double representation is the synthesis of the odd conditions which have placed two political powers in opposition. The world has become accustomed to this situation, but it is not the less curious, and this fact, which is unique in history, will impress posterity more than it does its contemporaries.

The relations between the two Diplomatic Corps residing in the Eternal City have been several times transformed. At the beginning of the Roman occupation, when the Holy See had not yet affirmed its attitude of resistance and Cardinal Antonelli accepted the first two payments that the Law of Guarantee allows, the representatives of foreign monarchs at the Vatican met freely those who came from Florence in the train of the Italian Government.

Count de Thomar, Minister of Portugal at the Holy See, was presented at the Court of Italy and often attended the receptions of the Quirinal. But this idyl did not last long. The attitude of the Vatican soon became aggressive against the civil power. In France, in Belgium, and in Spain were sold photographs of the Pope a prisoner, and of straw from his dungeon. The idea of regaining temporal power did not seem an impossible dream to the exalted mind of Pius IX.

He protested violently against the spoliation to which he had been subjected, and claimed his rights with an exaggeration of language that his successor has denounced. Then the relations between the diplomats of the Vatican and those of the Court of Victor Emmanuel became strained and soon impracticable. The Nuncios made it known to foreign Governments that the Pope would frown on all frequentation of the Ambassadors and Ministers to the pontifical state with their colleagues of the civil state.

This excessive reserve lasted for ten or twelve years. In this time several things were modified. Roman families attached to the apostolic throne began to frequent the Quirinal. Military service and necessity forced the most clerical among them to make concessions. Tacitly it became permissible for two Diplomatic Corps to meet socially. To-day a great cordiality reigns between all the diplomats. They go to one another's receptions, and meet in Italian as well as Roman houses. In the parlors of Pallavicini, Doria, and Massimo, the black Ambassadors talk with the white Ambassadors.

M. de Schloetzer, former Minister of Prussia at the Vatican, is friendly with all the diplomats at the Quirinal. The two Bulows, one Ambassador of Germany at the Court of Italy, and the other Minister of Prussia at the Holy See, are on the best possible terms. So are the two Ambassadors of Austria. They dine together, play whist together, and dance at each other's houses, except when the festival is one at which the sovereign of Italy will be present.

The diplomats of the Vatican are members of the Scacchi Club; the diplomats of the Quirinal are members of the Caccia Club. This is more animated than, but not as well kept as, the Clerical Club.

The Ambassador of Germany at the Quirinal has the most finely situated residence in Rome. It is situated near the Capitol, and was built by Ascanio Caffarelli, a favorite page of Charles V. This palace is the property of the Prussian State, and was a present from Emperor Wilhelm I., who bought it when he was Prince Regent. M. von Bülow, the Ambassador, is a young man, not forty-seven years of age, skillful, polished, amiable, and cold. He and Count Eulenburg, Ambassador at Vienna, are the favorite diplomats of Wilhelm II.

MGR. AGLIARDI'S ACHIEVEMENT IN AUSTRIA

A Soldier of the Pope, He Has Made of a Clerical a Prime Minister.

From the Figaro.

It is the influence of a Papal Nuncio which hastened in Austria-Hungary a political revolution, the positive effect of which has been to elevate to power Count Goluchowski, that is, a clerical Conservative. The same thing might happen in other countries where the pontifical politics have been less frankly represented. This Nuncio is Mgr. Agliardi, who was the predecessor of Mgr. Ferrata as Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs.

In his apartment of the Via Giulia in Rome Mgr. Agliardi appeared to me eight years ago as the incarnation of the politics that Leo XIII. had decided to initiate in old Europe. The tall, blonde prelate, cold and phlegmatic, spoke like an apostle. Calm and smiling in his aggressive attitude toward old-fashioned pretentions, he did not hesitate to formulate in a few brief phrases the programme which the Pope imposed in the first place on Lavigerie and later on Cardinals less appreciative and more timid.

At Munich, and at Vienna, where he succeeded Cardinal Galimberti, he has been what he promised to be, that is, the soldier of his master's politics, a faithful soldier, disciplined not only in form, but in mind, a soldier without an afterthought. He had to struggle at Vienna and at Buda-Pesth against a coalition of all the reactionaries. It is said that he has been recalled. This is not sure; but his recall would be a victory.

The Conservative Party in Austria has been out of power since 1859. After Magenta and Solferino, Francis Joseph called to his aid a Liberal Government. He appealed successively to Mensdorf-Pollily, to Beust, to Andrassy, and to Kalnoky. Mgr. Agliardi, by enlisting in the Hungarian conflict on the side of national and democratic traditions, has sacrificed himself, but the sacrifice has not been useless.

The Conservative Austrians, who, since 1859, have been out of power, re-enter with Count Goluchowski. Mgr. Agliardi, if he be recalled, may find much satisfaction at Rome, in his modest apartment of the Via Giulia. He has deserved a great reward from the Holy See, and from Europe.

Above Prejudice.

A good man, the head of a Roman Catholic college, was walking home in the failing light, when he beheld in the middle of the road a dark object in the snow. Drawing near, he found a little cobbler from the neighboring hamlet lying unconsciously drunk. The Jesuit could not leave him to perish, so with difficulty he raised him from the ground, and with much trouble he managed to steer the helpless fellow-mortal to his house, half a mile off.

Though unconscious at starting, the tipsy cobbler had partly regained his senses when he reached his own door, and he uttered some words of thanks. The good-natured priest said: "May be ye wad not be soo ceevil, if ye kenned who I am." But the answer was ready. Not without dignity the half-articulate cobbler replied: "Ou ay, I ken ye fine. Ye're a Cawthlic priest. But I'm a man aboon a' prejudice."—St. Andrews and Elsewhere.

CITY UNIVERSITY AWARDS

Degrees Granted for the First Time in Its New Home.

CHANCELLOR MACCRACKEN'S ADDRESS

A Long List of Graduates—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst Made an LL. D.—Many Prizes for Students.

The Commencement exercises of the University of the City of New-York were held yesterday afternoon in the Gymnasium Building on University Heights.

The class of '95, which was graduated yesterday, is the first one to receive diplomas on the new grounds of the university. This fact lent special interest to the exercises. The university occupies one of the finest sites in the country. The view, which includes the Long Island Sound, the Harlem River, and the Palisades, with glimpses of the Hudson, can hardly be surpassed at any other university. The view elicited many words of surprise from the friends of the graduates, who had never before visited the site.

The exercises were begun by a march of the University Council, Faculties, and the students from the Hall of Languages, to the Gymnasium Building. All were arrayed in cap and gown, and some were bedecked with ermine and gold lace, indicative of higher degrees. Filing into the building, they took seats on a temporary stage.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, formerly President of the Forest City University.

The first bachelor oration was delivered by Benjamin H. Stern, the subject being: "An Impending Danger." The second young orator, Arthur Hoag Howland of Spring Valley, N. Y., received plentiful applause for his broad and masterly treatment of his subject, "Christianity and War." Orrin W. Snodgrass delivered the third bachelor oration, his subject being "The Cosmopolitan Race." James Osoar Boyd of New-York City was the valedictorian.

Chancellor MacCracken, assisted by the Deans of the various schools, conferred the degrees.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Oswald Ottendorfer, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and Prof. Christopher G. Tiedemann, A. M., LL. M. Mr. Ottendorfer is in Europe at present, and is not aware of the honor conferred on him. Dr. Parkhurst's name was received with prolonged applause from the Council, Faculty, students, and audience. A letter was read by the Doctor, in which he said he "highly appreciated the honor, and accepted it as cheerfully as it was given." Prof. Tiedemann is a member of the Law School Faculty, and received his degree in person.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Charles Brookes Chapin of this city, and James Henry Darlington, '77, of Brooklyn. Charles B. Burrh, A. M., received the degree of Doctor of Science, while the degree of Master of Laws was conferred on Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, and Frank A. Erwin, both of this city. Willis Fletcher Johnson, A. M., received the honorary degree of Master of Letters.

Degrees were conferred on the graduates as follows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

John Parsons Atwater,	Arthur Hoag Howland,
Henry Hazewell Banks,	Benjamin Lucius Ludlum,
James Oscar Boyd,	George W. Osborn,
Melville Elliot Cunningham,	Orrin Wilmer Snodgrass,
Charles Scott Deming,	George G. Vogel,
Frederic Hall Deming,	Orrin Sage Wightman,
	Lester Edwin Wolfe.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

John Arthur Funk,	Jacob Louis Newman,
John Junior Graham,	Henry Salant,
Benjamin H. Stern,	Henry Bergman Singer.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Thomas Floy Adriance,	Don Lemberg,
Julius A. Becker,	Frank W. Darling.
Isaac A. Kirby,	

Certificates in engineering were also granted to Messrs. Adriance, Darling, and Kirby.

Other degrees were conferred as follows:

Master of Arts—Eli Nelson Allen of New-York, Frederick B. Carter of Montclair, N. J.; Cornelius T. Chase of Brooklyn, Harriet M. Jenckes of Brooklyn, Henry Lewis of New-York, Joseph T. Mahon of New-York, G. H. Pardington of Brooklyn, John A. Schwoy of Paterson, N. J.; Duncan Wallace of New-York, and W. H. Winslow of Belleville, N. J.

Master of Science—William W. Brush of South Orange, N. J., and Charles Ellison Crawford and Julien M. Isaacs of New-York City.

Civil Engineer—Elbert R. Fairchild, Abram Fischlowitz, John G. Lydecker, and George W. Randel, Jr., of New-York; Carlos Morales, Havana, Cuba, and Frank Elias Spinner of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Master of Philosophy—Robert F. Watterson of New-York.

Doctor of Philosophy—Martin L. Gates of Jersey City, George Donaldson of New-York, George A. Leggett of Deposit, N. Y.; De Witt L. Pelton of Adams, N. Y., and Charles H. Tyndall of New-York.

Master of Pedagogy—Louisa Bruckman, Boris Bogen, Helen G. Daly, Eugene E. Dodd, Ida A. Elliott, John Clayton Fant, Jean C. Huston, Anna V. Jones, Julia V. Kornman, Eleanor I. Kolher, Amanda F. Lang, Jessie A. Lowrie, George Hastings McNair, John Melville, Lillian H. Nichols, Henry R. Russell, Lily S. Swan, Mary A. Todd, Lafayette Talbot, and Miriam E. Wheeler.

Doctor of Pedagogy—Albert Curtis Almy of Brooklyn, James Churchill Black of St. Louis, John J. Dawson of Brooklyn, Alexander D. Dunbar of Peekskill, Hannah W. De Milt of New-York, and Lizzie E. Rector of Jersey City.

The distribution of the prizes and the awards of the various Fellowships occasioned great applause. The various fraternities having chapters at the university had boxes in the gallery, and after the announcement of a name, his coterie of fraternity friends would set up an ear-piercing fraternity yell, with the fortunate fellow's name tacked on to it. It proved amusing when the announcement was made that Dr. Parkhurst had received an honorary degree, for the members of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, to which the doctor belongs, gave a fraternity yell, with the Parkhurst finale.

To James Oscar Boyd was awarded the A. Ogden Butler Fellowship, and the William D. Inman Fellowship went to Isaac Henry Kirby. The Butler Euclean Prizes were won by James A. Shipley and Thomas James MacCabe. The Hebrew Prize was divided between Charles M. Meyers and L. W. Demerrit. The German Prize was won by H. H. Banks, and the Chemical Prize by Walter D. Ludlum. The James Gordon Bennett Prize was awarded to Julius A. Becker.

After distributing the prizes, Chancellor MacCracken made a short address. It was a review of the work accomplished during the past year. He said in part:

"In the month of May the crowning announcement of the year was made, namely, that a central building for University Heights had been given, to include library, museum, commencement hall, and administration offices, and, by its cost and beauty, to give character to the entire group of buildings. With the gift of this great central building added, I estimate the property of the university to-day to be fourfold its property when I first, upon coming to New-York, in the year 1884, made the study of its resources, and yet it remains hardly half as wealthy as its sister universities along the seaboard of the Atlantic.

"The year 1894-5 must pass into history as the second founding of the New-York University. If I were asked what facts stood out this year most full of promise I would mention four:

"First—The continued favor of a few citizens of New-York, of intelligence and wealth, who are giving us the solid basis of prosperity.

"Second—The laborious, devoted labors of members of the Council, especially of the Executive Committee, including, as the Council does, eight or ten representative alumni of the university.

"Third—The new vigor and enterprise of every one of our six Faculties, and especially of some of the youngest members.

"Last, but not least, the spirit of our undergraduate students, who, with few exceptions, have charged themselves with the responsibility of making this first year at University Heights the beginning of a new life for this old college. The students have never studied better. They have never exercised so well. They have never won success for so many of their distinctively student movements as during this closing year."

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OF A VERY SENSITIVE TEMPERAMENT

A Wisconsin Mayor Who Is Apt to Find Cause for Misery.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dr. D. Frank Powell, Mayor of La Crosse, Wis., who, under the name of White Beaver, is also Head Chief of the Winnebago Indians, is possessed of a peculiarly nervous and sensitive temperament. It is not affectation, for probably no man living is less affected.

Speaking of this when in St. Louis a few days ago, Dr. Powell remarked:

"I have never been able to account for it. Individuals quickly repel or attract me. Sometimes a man with whom I shake hands, and who is apparently a pleasant gentleman, causes me to shudder. I at once become aware that his disposition is antipathetic to and not in harmony with mine. On the other hand, I am strongly drawn toward others. Houses and rooms have an even more remarkable effect on me. You will hardly believe it, but I can never rest anywhere where the former occupants have led a quarreling, bickering life. An indescribable uneasiness comes over me, and I am miserable until I find other quarters. An instance of this occurred some years ago in my own town. My wife and myself were thinking of buying a very eligible house that became vacant. Fortunately, we decided to rent it for a while before making the purchase. From the first I found the rooms unbearable. There was some influence in the atmosphere that was utterly repugnant to me. After a few days and nights of unrest I said to my wife: 'Why did you never tell me that Mr. and Mrs. —— did not live happily together?'

"My wife then told me the story of the domestic infelicity of the owners of the house, which had been notorious among the ladies of the town, but which had never reached me. Naturally, we decided against the investment.

"For the same reason I frequently have to change my hotel or my room, when I am away from home. I hate to be thought 'finicky,' but the feeling is something I cannot control. I carefully avoid staying at a hotel where a crime has been committed. An intuitive belief that the actual room where the tragedy was enacted would fall to me, and a knowledge that sleep would be impossible for me in such circumstances have prevented my patronizing, for example, one of the best houses in the country, where the number of the room has been changed and its identity is known to but few.

"Some years ago I was at Minneapolis on business. I registered at the best hotel. The proprietor, being an old friend of mine, directed that I be assigned one of the best rooms in the house. It was an elegant apartment, opening out on to a balcony, and in ordinary circumstances I should have been greatly pleased with it. During the first night, however, I never closed my eyes. In the morning I requested the clerk to give me another room. He seemed surprised and so did the proprietor. 'Why, Doctor,' exclaimed the latter, 'you have the nicest room in the hotel. You surely are not in earnest.'

"'I am very much in earnest,' I replied; 'in fact, if this is the only room you can give me, I shall have to go over to the other hotel.'

"At his request I accompanied him upstairs to the distasteful chamber. He pointed out its advantages, in which I readily concurred. 'But Colonel,' I added, 'something once happened in this room.'

"He looked me steadily in the face for a moment, changed color and proceeded to pull the massive bedstead from the wall. Immediately behind the head of the bed was a dark spot. I recognized it at once as blood. The Colonel then confessed that this was the very room in which a cruel murder had been committed, the assassin having gained entrance by the balcony and dispatched his victim with a coupling pin. How the blood spot remained after the room had been papered no one could explain. The landlord had put me there, never dreaming that one who had seen so much of wild Western life could have scented out the evil associations of the place. I distinctly remembered the crime when he mentioned it, but the recollection that it had taken place at that hotel had escaped my memory.

"Only last week I had an experience of a similar kind in your own State, in Morgan County, Mo., where I was looking after some coal-mine interests I own. I staid one night in a village at the house of a citizen, and the same inability to sleep manifested itself. Was not somebody killed in this house or near by it?' I inquired of my host in the morning. I then learned that at a little hut opposite the house and in a direct line with a door of my room, opening out on to a gallery, there had been a murder some time before."

Bonapartists Taking Courage.

From The London Daily News.

The Bonapartists are, our Paris correspondent says, beginning to take courage at the literary and artistic revival of Napoleonism. The coming marriage of the Duke of Aosta with the Princess Hélène affects them like mustard on a sluggish skin. It seems hard that where the Napoleons most sowed in Italy a descendant of Louis Philippe should reap. Prince Victor has gone to Moncalieri to hold a family council. M. Cuneo d'Ornano, M. Quentin Bauchard, the Town Councilor, and M. George Thiébaut, the bygone Boulangist, are setting out on a campaign for plebiscitary government. The first-named has begun with a lecture at the Salle Wagram, where he was the apologist of the late Emperor, and slashed away at the republic, Republicans, and Orleanists. He complained that the Wallon Constitution did not give France a republic, but Orleanism in disguise. He would have no objection to a true republic were it possible, but he says that nothing could be done unless by the plebiscitary union of Bonapartism and Republicans. Philippe Egalité had killed royalty in voting Louis XVI.'s execution. M. Cuneo d'Ornano declared that Napoleon III. was a greater stickler for legality than any Government in office since 1875. He never went to war without the consent of the Chamber. Since 1875 not a single war but that of Madagascar, waged by the Opportunists, had been voted by Parliament. Tunis was invaded by stealth. All the wars of the republic were to end in the hoisting by a French Admiral of the German imperial flag with the date of 1870 on it. The Salle Wagram is in a wealthy and very Bonapartist district. It was filled at this lecture with rich men and their valets. Before they broke up they cried, "Vile l'Empereur!" "Vive le Prince Victor!"

TO PROVE AN ALIBI

John Boehmann Testifies in the Knoop and Seims Murder Case.

TELLS A STRAIGHT STORY IN COURT

The Indicted Man Says He Was in Hoboken on the Fatal Night and that the $270 Was Earned.

The trial of John Boehmann, indicted for the murder of Henry Knoop and John Seims in Miller's Hotel, on Broadway, Brooklyn, on Feb. 17 last, was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Bartlett, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Boehmann was put on the witness stand in the afternoon. He made an excellent witness in his own behalf.

On the direct examination he told of his acquaintance with the two boys, who used to go to his room and play cards with him. He said that the last time he had seen the two boys was on Thursday night before they were found dead. He did not know that they were even missing until Sunday morning, when Mr. Seims asked him if he had seen his son.

It had been stated that he was seen in their company on Saturday, but Boehmann said he arose early Saturday morning, Feb. 16, and walked to Secaucus in order to get a job. He did not return to Hoboken until 10 o'clock at night, and then visited a concert hall, where he stayed until midnight, and then went home and to bed. He got up and went out for breakfast on Sunday morning, and on his return met Mr. Lobrink, his landlord, who asked him if he had seen the boys. He said he had not. He acknowledged that he told Mr. Lobrink that he had taken out a roll of bills on Sunday morning and said: "I have as much money here as I had three years ago."

On cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Clarke, Boehmann said that the pass found on his clothing for the Hoboken Ferry had been given him by John Seims, and that he had used it several times.

A bill dated Feb. 15, the day after Boehmann said he had last seen the boys alive, and which was found in his pocket, he said he knew nothing about. The same thing he also said regarding a passbook which was found in his pocket. He said the only way he could account for them being in his pocket is that Henry Knoop put them there, as he had worn the witness's coat several times. He said that the last two games of pinochle that he had played with John Seims, the latter had won. Mr. Clarke tried to prove that the game had been played in the hotel in Little River, but Boehmann positively asserted that he had never been in Little River, and did not know where it was.

He said he believed he had about $270 in his possession on Sunday, Feb. 17, and that he carried it in a leather pocketbook. He visited the Bowery on that day, but was afraid to stay there, as he knew if he got drunk he would lose his money. It was when he was on his way home to Hoboken that the witnesses for the prosecution had seen him. He denied positively that he had been to the Eastern District. He said the money in his possession he had earned.

His examination will be continued to-day.

In the morning Detective Nelson, who had arrested Boehmann, testified that he had found $240 in bills under the carpet in Boehmann's room. He testified that Boehmann had told him he had received the money from his girl.

Ronan Street and Frank Teubert testified that they had seen Boehmann on a Hoboken ferryboat on Sunday afternoon.

John O'Brien of 100 South Third Street, Brooklyn, the bartender at Miller's Hotel, could not positively identify Boehmann. He said that a man came down stairs at 7:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, bought a drink, and handing over the key of Room No. 4, said:

"I have two young friends sleeping in No. 1. Don't wake then. They're tired, and want a long sleep."

The bank book of Henry Knoop was put in evidence. It showed that the boy had drawn out on Feb. 15, $121.21.

Mr. Donnellan at this point moved for the discharge of Boehmann on the ground that the prosecution had not made out a case sufficiently strong to go to the jury. Justice Bartlett denied the motion. Mr. Donnellan's address then began his opening address, and said he would prove that Boehmann was not in Brooklyn on Saturday, Feb. 16 or 17.

GOV. ATKINSON'S SALE OF STATE BONDS

The Lesson He Carried Back to the People of Georgia.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Gov. Atkinson picked up a sound idea the other day in New-York, where he went to deliver a lot of Georgia bonds, which he had recently sold on extremely favorable terms. In speaking, on his return to Atlanta, of the sale of the bonds, he is reported in our dispatches as saying:

"There is a lesson in this, and it is that the moneyed men of the country are not so anxious to get big interest for their money as they are anxious to be certain of getting it back. Georgia bears the reputation of paying off her obligations promptly, and it is no trouble to place her bonds at any time. It seemed a wonder to the financiers of New-York that Georgia could float her bonds at a lower rate than the Government of the United States. Georgia pays only 3½ per cent., while the Government of the United States pays 3¾ per cent."

The Governor is right. Moneyed men are not so desirous of a high rate of interest as they are of an assurance that they will get back the money they loan—that they will get back money as great in purchasing power as the money they invest. The United States could have secured at 3 per cent. the last money it borrowed if Congress had guaranteed that it would be paid back in money as good as that received. Congress was asked to do this, and it refused, and the Government had to pay 3¾ per cent.

But, by the payment of 3¾ per cent., gold was obtained to make good the gold reserve. When the gold reserve was made good, confidence in the ability of the Government to obtain gold payments was restored, and the restoration of confidence in the ability and purpose of the Government to keep the currency sound enabled the Governor of Georgia to borrow money at 3½ per cent. Had not the Government made the contract with Messrs. Belmont and Morgan, by which gold was obtained at an interest of 3¾ per cent., Gov. Atkinson would not have been able to borrow money for Georgia at 3½ per cent., probably not at 4 per cent., and it may be at not less than 5 per cent.

It is just as well to look the facts straight in the face and admit them. It is true that Georgia's credit is good, but Gov. Atkinson no doubt understands that if those who purchased the bonds of Georgia through him doubted that they would be paid the interest on the bonds and the principal in money as good as gold, he could not have placed the bonds upon terms nearly so favorable as he did. In fact, he admits it when he says moneyed men are more anxious about getting their money back than they are about the rate of interest. If those who purchased the Georgia bonds had thought for a moment that they would be paid their interest and principal in depreciated silver money, Gov. Atkinson would not have had such an easy task in placing the bonds. His experience with the bonds is an object lesson the people of Georgia would do well to ponder.

The Fox Safe Among the Sheep.

From The Philadelphia Times.

An Amwell township, Washington County, man tells this story: He witnessed a fox chase near his home not long ago that illustrates the cunning of the fox. Several hounds were pursuing him, and when they began to press him closely the fox ran into the middle of a large flock of sheep. The dogs circled around the field several times, and then retired in disgust. The fox remained with his protectors until satisfied there was no danger, and then started out boldly for his home. The dogs were well trained and did not molest the sheep.

Philadelphia's Grand Opera Fund.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The guarantee fund to defray the expenses of a permanent season of grand opera in Philadelphia for the season of 1895-96 is still growing, but those who have the matter in charge wish to impress upon the patrons of music the importance of securing subscriptions to the extent of at least $50,000 at once. This sum will be absolutely necessary to defray the expenses of the season, according to the estimate of Gustav Hinrichs, who will have charge of the venture, so far as the purely musical end is concerned. Up to date the amount of $32,550 has been subscribed.

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RACING AT POINT BREEZE

A Couple of Spirited Contests at the Close of the Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The heavy storm of last night did not stop the sulkies at Point Breeze this afternoon, for the sun and wind dried the mud up rapidly, and the dust was blowing before the horses had ended their engagements here. After the 2:18 trot had been decided in one more heat by Queen Alfred, who had secured two on Wednesday before the postponement, a couple of spirited contests concluded the week's programme.

The 2:27 trot began with Allentown a winner of the first heat, but he was not prominent thereafter. Tom Medium came to the front by a rapid rush in the second heat and captured the next one in the same fashion. He was not headed in the last mile, but Silver Mark and Prince Albert were in hot pursuit of the black stallion down the homestretch.

An unfortunate collison between Daylight and On Time in the second heat injured the former so severely that he will not be able to go any more fast miles. It happened soon after they had passed the half. On Time, in recovering from a break, swerving so as to get in Daylight's path. When the trotters and their sulkies were untangled, it was found that one of Daylight's hind tendons was cut through. He is a bay stallion of ten years, has a mark of 2:26¾, and was bred in California, being by General Benton, dam Amerigetta, by Electioneer.

John E. Turner is the presumptive owner of Daylight, and his son Frank was driving him when the accident happened. Both On Time and his driver, Hawley, got off luckily.

The 2:18 pace proved to be the best race of the day. Prairie Lily secured two heats, and then Miss Woodford barred her march to victory. The two mares fought it out for five heats, Miss Woodford having enough brush to outfoot the Wilkes representative in the last three miles. Prairie Lily forced the Baltimore crack to take a record of 2:14¼ in the fourth heat. From here the circuit moves to New-York, and the majority of the stables will be at Fleetwood Park next week.

Summaries:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Queen Alfred, b. f., by Alfred G., Alls				
Star, by Jay Bird, (Campbell).....	5	1	1	1
Soudan, br. g., by Combat, (Snyder)..	1	2	3	4
Verlinda B., g. m., (Greenway).....	2	3	4	5
Scranton Belle, br. m., (Payne).....	8	4	2	2
Jettie, blk. m., (Turner).....	7	12	2	7
Chance, b. g., (Ryan).....	3	4	5	6
Jacksonian, b. g., (Tyson).....	4	13	7	3
Katherine S., r. m., (Clark).....	6	10	9	8
Claymore, b. g., (Ernest).....	11	7	10	9
Nelly D., b. m., (Hafen).....	11	14	11	10
Almontine, b. m., (Grady).....	9	6	13	dr
Hundley, ch. g., (Clayton).....	10	7	12	dr
Pat My Boy, g. g., (Scattergood).....	14	8	8	dr
Wilbeck, b. m., (Settle).....	12	9	14	dr

Time—2:19; 2:17½; 2:18¾; 2:18¾.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Tom Medium, blk. g., by Rley Med.um-				
Queen, by Harris (W. A. Detsch)..	5	1	1	1
Allentown, b. g., breeding unknown, (R. H. Demarest).....	1	6	9	7
Silver Mark, b. g., (Clark).....	12	3	2	2
Oakland Prince, b. s., (Haight).....	6	2	8	4
Prince Albert, ch. g., (Staten).....	3	8	4	3
Doctor C., b. g., (A. J. Detsch).....	9	7	3	8
Clodia, b. m., (Payne).....	4	4	7	6
Automna, b. m., (Greenway).....	7	5	5	5
Lottie, b. m., (Commings).....	11	10	6	dr.
Orphan Boy, ch. g., (Campbell).....	10	9	dis.	
Daylight, b. s., (F. L. Turner).....	2	1

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Trigane
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—For Fair Virginia.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charlotte Corday.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet II.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:15—A Doll's House.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT, Park Av-32d, 33d St—4:30—Carl Lanzer Orchestra.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Louisville.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	69	52	6 P. M.	67	53
6 A. M.	68	51	9 P. M.	60	51
9 A. M.	68	54	11 P. M.	57	51
12 M.	73	56	12 P. M.	57	51
4 P. M.	73	56			

Average temperature yesterday.....67.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....52.9
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....66.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

ALTGELD AND MONOMETALLISM.

Gov. Altgeld is a professional revolutionist, and he is doing what he can now to get up an insurrection in the Democratic Party. His convention at Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday was the first open step, the outcome of a previous conspiracy. It was in no sense representative and it was not imposing. The Governor cannot be very well satisfied with it, for he tried to disown it in advance; but it was his convention plainly enough, and at the close Altgeld addressed it in a very violent harangue. The Governor is a man whom it is easy to ridicule, for he is extravagant, inconsequent, and vain; he is one whom it is natural to denounce, for his policy as an executive officer is dangerous and his motives are not good. But he is a man of ability, of energy, of boundless ambition, and without scruple. He is quite indifferent to the opinion of the class with which he is associated. Formerly a Judge, he defies and betrays the law. A man of wealth, a large owner of real estate, grasping and pitiless in his dealings, he habitually abuses capitalists and courts the favor of the poorer class. Reputed to be decent and abstemious in his private life, his political associations are with men of the worst social type, and his publicly expressed sympathies are with criminals. As he cares nothing for the judgment of respectable persons, and cares for the ignorant and poor only as he can use them, while betraying them, he enjoys advantages which self-respecting men do not wish. In so far he is dangerous, and it is, therefore, a public duty to expose him and his treachery to the party which he essays to lead.

Altgeld and his colleagues in the convention are bent on breaking up the Democratic Party. Their professed financial doctrine—in which we do not for a moment think that they believe—is not Democratic, but is opposed to every declaration ever made, every law ever passed, every policy ever adopted by the party. They affect to call it bimetallism, but it is monometallism. They profess to advocate a double standard, but they seek a single standard. Their plan is intended to deprive the country of the use of gold, to drive it out, and leave us to the sole employment of silver, made legal tender at a value twice that of silver in the market.

Nor do they stop at that. They say:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the United States, and demand the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation, and that such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and that all contracts hereafter executed for the payment of money, whether in gold, silver, or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender."

In other words, they would make it the law that 50 cents' worth of silver shall pay a dollar's debt, which the borrower has definitely and expressly promised to pay in gold, if the promise be made after the passage of the law. It is said that Altgeld, like his American congener Stewart, has a lot of money loaned on gold contracts. These he and his convention would protect from repudiation, but none "hereafter" made. They might as well ask for a law compelling a man who had bought wheat to accept oats, or one who had contracted for potatoes to accept acorns. Quite apart from the plain injustice of such a law, it could never be enforced. It would simply destroy the market for potatoes, wheat, and gold, and would make none for acorns, oats, or silver.

For the theory of bimetallism—that is, for universal coinage by all the great commercial nations of silver and gold at a common ratio—there are arguments worthy of consideration. Whether the experiment would succeed or not, the Government of the United States is pledged to try it when the other nations are ready. Democrats are at liberty to advocate it, as Republicans are, for both parties are committed to it. And the Democratic Party is also committed to the use of silver as money, provided it can be kept at par with gold, but not otherwise. The Altgeld party scorn such limitations. They want the independent coinage of fifty-cent silver dollars, nothing less and nothing else. And they press this demand, not to strengthen the Democratic Party, but to weaken it by dividing it. They should be met on that ground. They should be firmly opposed at every step. Illinois Democracy is not of that sort, and it is the bounden duty of its leaders to demonstrate it beyond all dispute.

THE MISTAKES OF ALDRIDGE.

Mr. Aldridge of the Department of Public Works of the State of New-York has made a number of mistakes in his statement which he thought "it due to the public" to make, and which we published yesterday morning.

1. The Constitution and laws of New-York do not depend on his personal approval for their authority. He may think what he chooses about them if he locks his opinions in the obscurity of his own mind, but as an official he must obey them.

2. He cannot get rid of this obligation by quoting his recollection of his inference from the alleged remarks of an unnamed Civil Service Commissioner.

3. He cannot get rid of it by pleading that no eligible list existed from which he could have made the appointments which he chose to make illegally, because it was his duty to secure such a list, and he could have done so had he wished.

4. He cannot misrepresent facts of which there is an official record which he helped to make up without danger of being exposed. He was present in April at a conference between the Governor, the commission, and the Governor's legal adviser; he knew then exactly what the law required and what his duty was under it, and he deliberately violated the law. He may tell as many fibs as his conscience will allow, but as a practical man he should not tell "whoppers" when he is sure instantly to be found out.

As the case stands, some fifty of Mr. Aldridge's appointees will be refused payment for whatever services they may have rendered. He professes to think that they can recover their salaries by suit. Let him pay their claims in full and bring the suit himself. He would not get his money back and he would lose the costs, but he would seem rather less of a sneak than his recent conduct makes him appear.

WHAT WILL THE POLICE JUSTICES DO?

The Police Justices of this city continue to protest that they will remain in office after the 1st of July, and to maintain that the Legislature had no power to put an end to their terms. Just how they are going to proceed when the new city magistrates and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions take office does not yet appear.

One thing is quite clear. "Inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature." That is the exact language of the Constitution. It is a matter of course that if the Legislature has power to establish these courts it has power to abolish one system and substitute another, and that is what it has done, the change taking place at midnight on June 30. From and after that time, says the act of the Legislature, "the office of Police Justice in the City and County of New-York is abolished, and all the power, authority, duties, and jurisdiction" vested in them and their courts shall "cease and determine." That will end the offices and the courts, whatever may become of the men now holding them. Thereafter there is to be an entirely new system of inferior local courts of criminal jurisdiction, which the Legislature had unquestionable authority to establish. They will be held by the newly created city magistrates and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, whose "power, authority, duties, and jurisdiction" are prescribed in the law.

So far we are clearly within the power of the Legislature. On the 1st of July the Police Justices and their courts will be abolished, the city magistrates and Special Sessions Justices and their courts will be established. But, say the old Justices, the Constitution declares that "local judicial officers," provided for in the section giving the Legislature power to establish these courts, "in office when this article takes effect shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms." But "from and after midnight of the 30th day of June, 1895," their offices will not exist, and their respective terms will necessarily expire with the offices. We do not see how there could be a more effectual expiration of the term of an office than by the extinction of the office itself.

What can the Police Justices do about it? If their offices had been allowed to continue, they would have been entitled to hold them until the terms for which they were appointed had expired, but on the 1st of July there will be no such offices and no "respective terms" thereof. Then will Judge Divver be plain Mr. Divver, Judge Koch will be Mr. Koch, and so of the rest, though they will doubtless be ex-Justices, and their friends will be at liberty to accost them as "Judge," a customary form of courtesy. If they attempt to hold court, however, or to keep possession of courtrooms and records and such things belonging to the City and County of New-York, they will be gently but firmly put out. They will not have a judicial leg to stand upon, and we venture the prediction that they will make no serious contest, after all their "bluff."

PUBLICITY AND LOCAL AID.

We referred some time ago to the disposition of such carcasses of pork as have been examined by the Government's Inspectors and found to be trichinous. These examinations are made for the export trade. The carcasses which contain trichinae are not exported, but are commonly sold for consumption in this country. It seems to us that after it has been determined by official microscopic examination that a carcass of pork is infested by this dangerous parasite that carcass should be withheld from the domestic food supply. It is true that trichinous carcasses which have not been inspected microscopically are sold for consumption, because carcasses intended for the domestic market are not subjected to such inspection; but those which have actually been condemned for the export trade ought not to be sold here as wholesome food.

In February last it was ordered by the Department of Agriculture that "all carcasses or pieces of pork reported by the microscopist to the Inspector as affected with trichinae" should be "rendered in the lard tank or destroyed." A few days later, however, it was decided that the department had no authority under existing statutes to enforce such an order. Additional legislation was obtained, and it is the intention of the department to enforce the order on and after July 1, the date when the new law will become operative. It is doubtful, however, whether the department can then lawfully prevent the sale of condemned carcasses in the State where they have been condemned, although it will have power to prevent the shipment of them from one State to another. It appears to be expected that any attempt to prevent the sale of such pork for consumption in local markets will be resisted by the slaughterers who own the meat.

We suggest that, if resistance be offered, the department should resort to a little judicious publicity and let the people know the names of the slaughterers who insist upon selling condemned trichinous pork which they are not permitted to ship abroad. A little notoriety will, we think, bring them to terms and keep the condemned pork out of the meat supply. We think, also, that in most places where pork is inspected for the export trade the local health authorities will not decline to take advantage of the facts ascertained by the Federal examiners and to prevent the condemned pork from going into consumption. They have the power to do this. The Federal officers and the local health authorities, working in harmony, can easily solve this problem.

EUROPE AGAINST THE ANGRY FANATICS IN ARABIA.

We suggested on the 2d inst. that the murderous attack upon a group of Consular officers at Jiddah, Arabia, on the 30th ult., might have been due to the sanitary regulations recently enforced there and at Mecca by the Turkish International Council of Health in response to the demands of the European powers. It will be recalled that the British Vice Consul was shot and stabbed to death, and that the British Consul, the Russian Consul, and the Secretary of the French Consulate were severely wounded. We had described, on the 31st ult., the extensive system of sanitary inspection and supervision by which the council hoped to prevent the transmission of Asiatic cholera from the Hedjâz, or holy district, to European countries.

It now appears that these sanitary regulations really were the cause of the murderous assault upon the Consular representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Dispatches of the 5th inst. from Constantinople contained the following explanation:

"The Bedouins are dissatisfied with the quarantine measures which the Turkish Government has been compelled to take at Mecca, at the instance of the powers, in order to prevent the introduction of cholera at the northern ports by the return of infected pilgrims from that place. In fact, it is believed that these sanitary measures were the real cause of the attack upon the Consuls. The pilgrims have looked upon the new orders as an unwarranted interference upon the part of Europeans with their religious customs, and it is feared that the so-called holy men are exciting the pilgrims against the Europeans, believing that their old-time privileges and profits will be swept away if the march of sanitation is not stopped. The pilgrims are violently opposed to the erection of the sanitary barracks outside of Jiddah, preferring to crowd together in their usual dirty fashion in the slums of the city and in the filthy camps which they have been accustomed to use."

As we remarked on the 2d inst., "this attempt to accomplish sanitary reform undoubtedly has been regarded by the pilgrims and by the inhabitants as unwarranted interference with and an expression of contempt for their religious customs and practices." This morning's dispatches show that the fanatics have destroyed the new cholera hospital at Jiddah and compelled the European inhabitants to take refuge on the ships in the harbor.

The enforcement of these sanitary regulations—which were planned at the last International Sanitary Conference, in which the United States took part—is a matter of great importance to the whole civilized world. This country and all other countries in the two Americas are directly interested, for whenever cholera has come to the western shores of the Atlantic it has been brought from Europe, after it had been introduced into Europe from India. The disease has never reached America by crossing the Pacific. There are three routes by which cholera has moved westward from India to Europe—one through Persia to the Caspian ports and into Russia; another from the holy places at the head of the Persian Gulf through Asia Minor; the third from India to Mecca and the other holy places of the Arabian Red Sea coast, by water, and thence to Eastern Mediterranean ports and towns in both Asiatic and European Turkey, with the pilgrims returning to their homes from the centres of dissemination in the holy district. The route last mentioned is the most dangerous of the three, and the one by which Europe has been most frequently menaced or infected.

Cholera, carried westward by these three routes and always by Mohammedan pilgrims journeying from India to the holy places on or near the Arabian peninsula, and by other pilgrims returning northward or westward from the same holy places, has taken millions of lives in Europe—with a large number in the Americas—and has caused enormous pecuniary losses by the derangement or paralysis of trade. Europe now proposes to cleanse the foul half-way house in Arabia and to subject the pilgrims to reasonable sanitary supervision which will not only tend to protect the civilized world, but also save the lives of the ignorant fanatics themselves. The pilgrims and the inhabitants of Arabia strive to thwart this beneficent purpose by force, and it is quite probable that the Sultan is in sympathy with them. Their ignorance and religious fanaticism preclude any appreciation or knowledge on their part of the value of sanitary methods. To disinfect the foul holy places where they crowd together to observe religious customs, even while many of them are dying of the pestilential disease, is in their belief to profane them. Hospitals are Christian devices which they cannot tolerate. They are not restrained by fear of fatal illness, for they are taught that those who die in the holy district while engaged in a pilgrimage have a quick and great reward in the future life.

In all probability this great sanitary problem can be solved only by a prompt and persistent application of force by the powers, with or without the aid of the Sultan. The needed force should be used now, and this country may well give to this sanitary campaign at least its moral support.

TO PREVENT NATURALIZATION ABUSES.

A bill has just been signed by Gov. Morton and thereby made a law of this State regulating naturalization proceedings in the State courts. It is calculated to put an end to the frauds and abuses that have become a scandal in some of our courts in years past. While jurisdiction is given by act of Congress to State courts of record to grant certificates of citizenship, there has heretofore been no regulation of the proceedings by either National or State law, and the result has been the loosest kind of exercise of judicial discretion.

This new law limits applications to the Supreme Court and to county courts, and while they may be made at any time, final action can only be taken on stated days fixed by rules of the courts. The application must be made by petition, subscribed and verified by oath and filed at least fourteen days before final action thereon, and it must state the applicant's place of birth, time and place of arrival in the United States, name, age, occupation, and place of residence, and the name and residence of the persons who are to appear as witnesses at the final hearing. There must also be filed with the petition an affidavit by a citizen, who shall state his own name, occupation, and residence, and shall testify that he is personally well acquainted with the petitioner, and that the latter has resided five years in the United States and one year in the State and "behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order of the same."

These applications must be entered upon the docket of the court, and notice of the hearing has to be given to the Clerk of the city or town in which the petitioner lives, and he must keep a list of all such applications of which he has been notified, and a record must also be kept by the Clerk of the court. In short, these requirements reduce the proceedings in naturalization cases to order and seemliness as matters of public concern. They put no serious obstacle in the way of the honest applicant really qualified for citizenship under the National law, but they make the obtaining of certificates by fraud virtually impossible. Together with the new requirement of the Constitution that a person shall have been a citizen ninety days before he is entitled to vote, they will put an end to the scandals of the "naturalization mill" as we have known it in past years. An excellent provision which will contribute to the same end is one prohibiting any political committee or candidate for office from paying or promising to pay any fees or acting as counsel, agent, or otherwise for any person in his application for citizenship. This bill attracted very little attention in the Legislature, but it is, perhaps for that reason, one of the most creditable measures of the session.

Every attentive observer of current events must have heaved a sigh of discouragement when he read in yesterday's papers that men and women, nominally sane, had met in this city and revived the old Anti-Vaccination Society. It is really a cause for humiliation, and perhaps for shame, that such a thing could take place here, and at this time, in the centre of our boasted civilization, and after the experience of a hundred years has left, in minds open to conviction, no more doubt of vaccination's incalculable value than there is of the good results that have followed the use of antiseptic methods in surgery. The formation of this society is not less disgraceful to the city than would be the trial of an old woman for witchcraft in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

As soon as the police and prison officials of this country adopt the anthropometric system that has been used in France for years, they will have no more trouble in identifying arrested criminals with absolute certainty, and any such embarrassment as now confronts the local United States court will be made impossible. The men accused of robbing the Post Offices at Hoboken and Springfield, by such simple devices as shaving off their beards, blackening their eyes, and changing their clothes, have managed thoroughly to confuse the witnesses against them, and, possibly enough, are in much less danger of conviction than if, in these superficial peculiarities, they had remained unchanged. No such difficulty could have arisen, and the men would have attempted no such transmogrification of their appearance, had their first arrest been followed immediately by the taking of measurements after the method invented by Bertillon, and since made perfect by him and others. The system is of proved practicability and value. A man who has once been submitted to it, and whose record once gets into the police books, can always thereafter be identified beyond any chance of doubt, no matter how many years elapse between one arrested and another, and no matter how severe are the mutilations, accidental or intentional, he may undergo.

Andrew Lang, who knows a lot, including much that is not true, declares that we Americans say "belong with," where an Englishman would say "belong to." The charge is absurd and might be dismissed with a simple denial that we do any such thing, but these solemn Britishers are so fond of teaching us how to use our own language—it certainly is ours as much as it is theirs—that every such lesson should be resented, and the would-be instructors advised to confine their labors to their fellow-islanders, eight out of ten of whom speak no language at all, but simply a dialect, more or less barbarous. As to the preposition after "belong," of course, it may be either "to" or "with," according to the meaning one wishes to convey. If Mr. Lang can find no difference in sense between "He belongs to the Forty-second Regiment" and "He belongs with the Forty-second Regiment," the first of which, according to him, is English and the second American—if he would not use the one if he meant one thing, and the other if he meant something else—then his is a quite hopeless case. An attempt to explain the distinction would be wasting time, for it is so perfectly obvious, that anybody who, like Mr. Lang, fails to see it, must be mentally peculiar to a degree that puts him beyond the reach of anything except sympathy.

After a few more truckmen have driven their teams into and over the riders of bicycles, after a few more men and women have been maimed or killed, people will begin to suspect that these often-recurring events are not really the "accidents" they seem to be; that they are not even the results of carelessness and stupidity on the part of drivers—the explanation now usually given; but that they are simply the brutal manifestation of a too widely held feeling that roads belong to horses and wagons. Even pedestrians suffer more or less from the existence of that feeling in ignorant minds, and bicyclists naturally excite it much oftener than people on foot. Two or three trials for murder, and possibly a conviction thereof, are what is needed to drive through a lot of thick skulls the fact that sitting behind a horse gives nobody the right either to endanger or take the lives of those who choose to use their own muscles as motors. It is to be hoped that the lesson may soon be given.

JANET ACHURCH AS NORA

Ibsen in English Again, This Time at Hoyt's Theatre.

Janet Achurch, continuing her brief engagement at Hoyt's Theatre, appeared last night as Nora Helmer in William Archer's translation of "Et Dukke-Hjem," by Henrik Ibsen, called "A Doll's House." The bill declared that Nora was her "original character." But that is a misstatement. The rôle was played in Scandinavian and German theatres long before Mr. Archer instituted the short-lived Ibsen fad in London. In this country, before Mr. Archer's translations were heard of, Mme. Modjeska acted Nora Helmer, though she never presented her portrayal in New-York. The rôle was first played in English in New-York, with extraordinary sincerity of spirit, by Beatrice Cameron, whose simple, unaffected denotement of the moods of Nora produced such an impression upon her audiences as has not been equaled since, even by that wonderfully brilliant mistress of stage technique, Rejane.

As a matter of fact, the rôle of Nora Helmer does not demand an actress of brilliant technique. It has been, in a dramatic sense, a greatly overrated character. Except in the tarantella episode and the succeeding fit of hysteria, it is as simple a rôle as Dot, in "The Cricket on the Hearth."

Miss Achurch was the first actress of Nora in London. She is, in a sense, the creature of the London Ibsen fad. One derives the idea from her acting that her art is much superior to any fad, but it has, undoubtedly, been restrained and misguided by the circumstances. Her style seems to be a combination of the realistic and the romantic, and, probably, her best work is done in rôles less commonplace and colloquial than Nora. She enlisted not a bit of sympathy for that heroine last night, though she held the attention of her audience closely, partly because of the variety of her means of expression, partly because of her extreme oddity. Her very best moment was her expression of Nora's suddenly conceived idea that Helmer would sacrifice himself for her; and she made more than other actresses we have seen in the part of the recurrence of that idea to Nora in her speech to Mrs. Linden toward the close of Act II.

But the whole performance was competent—the work of a skillful and thoughtful actress, though she was rather heavy for a little songbird and somewhat clumsy for a squirrel. The singular disposition of her clothes to come off also marred the good effect of her acting. What with the sudden appearance of uncalled-for portions of petticoat, and the occasional disappearance of parts of her outer garments, Miss Achurch sometimes seemed to be acting Mrs. Jellaby in "Bleak House," or Mrs. Wragge, in "No Name," rather than Nora, and timid folks in the audience were tortured by a fear that she would involuntarily be revealed as Eve before the fall. Excepting the Krogstad of Mr. Gran, and the Christina of Eleanor Merron, the acting of the supporting company was not competent, and no attempt had been made at a scenic reproduction of a Norwegian home.

Operetta at Terrace Garden.

These are the days when the papers contain many sharp and disagreeable remarks about the contemporaneous operetta libretto. And furthermore not many agreeable things are said about the prevailing style of operetta music. It may be a matter of some concern to those who are engaged in expending money and thought in productions of comic opera to know that just at present there is a work on the boards in this town that might serve as a school for our native operetta writers. The name of this work is "Die Fledermaus." The book is by Haffner and Genee and the music by Johann Strauss. The operetta was revived last night at Terrace Garden to the delight of a large audience. It may be said that it is a model of what a good operetta should be. The book is a sparkling comedy, and the dialogue is full of fun. The music is so full of spontaneous melody and so bright and irresistible that it captivates the ear and pleases the mind. Whenever and wherever "Die Fledermaus" is performed it will please an audience, and the best thing that our native writers can do is to go to school at Terrace Garden to-night and to-morrow night and learn something about their art.

The performance last night was generally spirited and the players showed appreciation of the comedy in which they were engaged. Johanna Geera, a new member of the company, made her first appearance here as Rosalinde. It cannot be said that her singing was praiseworthy. Ferdinand Schütz was amusing as Von Eisenstein and Clara Engländer gave a good performance of Adele. But individual merits were less conspicuous than the excellent general spirit of the performance. The familiar musical numbers called forth enthusiastic applause, and the lovely "Du und du" finale of the second act was received with cheers. This is not a subject for wonder, for it is not often now-a-days that a New-York audience has an opportunity to listen to such fascinating music.

COMMENCEMENT AT ANNAPOLIS

Secretary of the Navy Herbert Has a Very Busy Day.

ANNAPOLIS, June 6.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert was here to-day at the naval academy. He reviewed the cadets, saw an excellent exhibition of athletic exercises in the gymnasium, enjoyed a sail down the Chesapeake on the Dolphin, made four presentation speeches to as many cadets, and responded to a toast to-night at the annual banquet of the Naval Academy Graduates' Association.

The Commencement exercises began this morning with an artillery drill, under direction of Lieut. J. H. Glennon. The battalion was made up of eight companies of twenty men each. A number of evolutions were creditably gone through. Swordmaster J. B. Corbesier conducted athletic exercises in the gymnasium that called forth salvos of applause.

A gold medal was presented to Cadet Morton of Missouri for the best essay on the "Principals of the American Revolution." The medal was awarded by the general society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Cadet R. Z. Johnston of North Carolina was given a gold medal for the highest average at great gun practice. This is the fifth medal Cadet Johnston has received for proficiency. Cadet A. T. Chester, son of Capt. G. M. Chester, United States Navy, received a silver medal, and Cadet J. D. Sayers of Texas, a bronze medal, respectively, for second and third highest average at gun practice.

Secretary Herbert addressed a few well-chosen words to each of the recipients.

This afternoon Secretary Herbert, the Board of Visitors, and other guests were entertained on the Dolphin.

The Naval Academy Graduates' Association held its tenth annual meeting this afternoon, and transacted routine business. This evening the tenth annual banquet was held in the boathouse. Capt. John Wilkes, '47, of Charlotte, N. C., the oldest living graduate of the academy, presided. The following toasts were drunk, and were responded to: "The President of the United States," by Secretary of the Navy Herbert; "The Naval Militia," by J. W. Miller, class of '67; "Graduates in Civil Life," by the Rev. M. M. Benton, class of '61, a member of the Board of Visitors; "Sweethearts and Wives," John B. Robinson, class of '68.

Everything is in readiness for the graduation ball to-morrow night.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Third Paper.

In Eastern Gallery No. 6 there is hung a collection of old masters and pictures of the English school, presented to the museum by Mr. Henry G. Marquand, the President of the institution. These canvases, with few exceptions, are so fine, so representative, and form altogether so remarkable a display, that a separate paper must be devoted to them.

The pictures come from many quarters, and were obtained at times under interesting conditions, in not a few cases from the families for whom they were painted, and they have generally been selected with rare judgment. No one room in the museum is so rich in examples of the old masters, and there is here material for infinite study. The magnificence of the donation through this institution to the people of this city cannot be appreciated at first glance. It is only after careful inspection and a thorough examination of the many masterpieces here hung that the splendor of the gift can be realized.

At one end of the gallery, more or less the position of honor, hangs perhaps the gem of the entire collection, a large and magnificent portrait by Antony Van Dyck of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox. The figure is standing with one hand on his hip, in the elaborate costume of his day, and by his side there is a large dog. One may search in vain to find a more astonishingly able piece of brush work than is here seen, nor is the drawing one whit behind the painting. In construction, conception, and all the great qualities that a masterwork should possess, this canvas excels. The head is superbly indicated, and the hands, which Van Dyck always seemed to linger over with positive pleasure, are simply marvelous. And in his draperies as well, the painter has fairly surpassed himself. Taken altogether, it is doubtful if a better example of the famous Flemish painter can be found anywhere. By the same man there is a "Portrait of a Lady," excellent in every way but, beside the James Stuart, of but secondary importance.

There are four examples by Rembrandt that give a comprehensive idea of his work in portraiture, landscape, and figure composition, affording an excellent chance to become familiar with his methods. "The Mills" is a dark, sketchy landscape, rich in warm tones, and free in handling, and in "The Adoration of the Shepherds," with eight or ten figures, the master's peculiar effects of light and shade are most characteristic. This favorite arrangement of striking contrasts is most effective here. How the artist proceeded at the beginning of a canvas may be seen in his "Portrait of a Man," (277,) for the work is what is known technically as a "lay in," and is a preparatory painting in monochrome, which has been left where the artist stopped. There are a dash and vigor in the method of placing his masses, a wonderfully well-understood construction of the head, and a simplicity in the various planes of absorbing interest to the student and amateur. In his completed "Portrait of a Man," (280,) one realizes how this preparatory work was carried to a successful conclusion. No more interesting or profitable study may be made than a careful comparison of these two canvases. The last-named is a most delightful example of this great painter's best manner, unusually well preserved, with all the freshness and purity of color that could be desired.

One picture only by Holbein is in this collection. It is a portrait of Archbishop Cranmer, and is on a panel that unfortunately has a long crack down the centre. The prelate wears a long, forked beard, and is clad in a black furred gown. In common with all the work of this master, the painting occupies an entirely secondary position as compared with the drawing. To the layman who is inclined at first to find the work hard, cold, and unsympathetic, the more particularly when compared with the rich, colorful paintings hanging all about it, it may be as well to say a word or two. The object of the artist is to portray his subject upon canvas as it appeals to him, to give his personal conception of the figure, scene, or incident. To some the color side is the more attractive; to others, the charm of form, the grandeur of mass, and the building up of composition speak with great force. To Holbein, the analysis of line, the delicacy of subtle characterization, and the search for an intimate knowledge of construction and detail were of the utmost importance. These he achieved as perhaps did no other man, and his work is a monument of loving application and thoughtful, patient research. His results are obtained, too, at no sacrifice of the larger qualities of his art, for, infinite as are all his details, there is no suspicion of littleness about his pictures. To study Holbein well is to render him respect and admiration; to know his work intimately is to be unqualifiedly enthusiastic over it.

The Tiepolo, "Esther Before Ahasuerus," is a small canvas, possibly a study for a larger composition, and the biblical story is depicted in the costume of the artist's time; the Venetian dress of the seventeenth century, however, is an anachronism that it is hard to reconcile one's self to. The color, too, in this sketch does not quite satisfy one's preconceptions of the last of the great painters of the Venetian school. Nor is the Moroni "Portrait of a Man" (272) altogether satisfying. Indeed, with the memory of his "Tailor," in the National Gallery in London fresh in one's mind, all his other productions seem mild, so superb a work it is. It is the face in the picture under consideration that is unsatisfactory. The draperies are painted in masterly fashion, the fur on the man's coat being wonderfully executed.

Next to this is the head of a woman (275) by Leonardo da Vinci. It is in his earlier manner, cold in painting, and not productive of much enthusiasm, though wonderful in its wealth of detail and the marvelous finish. The features are modeled with masterly knowledge, and it would seem that every hair was painted separately. It is agreeable to turn from this to the group of four Velasquezes, all excellent specimens of the handiwork of the great Spaniard, a very prince of painters. The portrait of "Queen Mariana of Austria" has the delicate charm of color he was wont to give to his women. The curious headdress of the times, the quaint Court costume and the regal stiffness and formality of the dress are in curious contrast to the masterly freedom of brushwork. There are three other portraits, but the best is a head of himself, (307,) strong, simple, and painted with delicious frankness and certainty of touch.

Much in the same manner, as to freedom in the manipulation of his brush, Franz Hals will claim careful attention. "A Portrait of a Man" (304) is sober, dignified, and full of refinement, yet withal it has the brilliancy and dash characteristic of the eminent Dutchman, but these latter qualities, while all here, are rather felt than observed, so well has the master kept himself under control. The portrait of his wife (308) is less subdued, but not less enjoyable, for it is brimful of wonderful painting. Two Rubens are quite different from each other

TURBULENCE IN FORMOSA

Ninety Persons Killed in an Exp'osion in the Town of Taipeh-Fu.

GERMAN GUNBOAT ILTIS SAVES T ANG

Paris Bankers Conclude a Chinese Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Guaranteed by Russia—Cruiser Machias.

HONGKONG, June 6.—Advices which have reached here from the island of Formosa show that chaos continues at Taipeh-Fu.

The native part of the town has been destroyed by fire. During the conflagration the powder magazine exploded, and ninety Chinese were killed.

The German gunboat Iltis bombarded the forts at Kobe because the officials there detained a steamer in which were ex-Gov. Tang, who for a time held the position of President of the short-lived republic, and a large number of other refugees.

The forts were silenced by the Iltis, the Chinese gunners fleeing from their guns. The detained steamer then proceeded for her destination.

LONDON, June 6.—The United Press learns from the best London authority that Paris bankers have concluded a Chinese 4 per cent. gold loan of £10,000,000, guaranteed by Russia. The probable issue price, it is said, will be 93.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The cruiser Machias sailed from Che-Foo to-day for Port Arthur, to remain there for the protection of Americans in case of trouble arising when the Japanese evacuate the place.

TEN MORE BATTALIONS FOR CUBA

Captain General Campos Expects Another Landing of Leaders.

MADRID, June 6.—The dispatch received from Captain-General Martinez Campos, upon the contents of which a conference between the Colonial Minister and the Premier was held yesterday, informed the Government that several rebel leaders were expected to land in Cuba almost immediately, and that fresh agitation was in progress.

Martinez Campos, in view of this, asked for six additional battalions.

As the result of a Ministerial conference, the Government will send ten battalions to Cuba without delay.

LONDON, June 6.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that the news of Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos's request for more troops for service in Cuba is perhaps the most serious since the outbreak.

It is evident that the agitation is extending, and that the insurgents are not so barren of resources as they were believed to be.

A long and important conference was held Thursday afternoon between Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War; Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine, and Señor Castellanos, Colonial Minister.

CUBAN WAR APPROPRIATION.

An Army Corps Commander Will Probably Assist Martinez Campos.

LONDON, June 6.—The Post will, to-morrow, publish a Madrid dispatch saying it is almost certain that some General commanding an army corps will go to Cuba to assist Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos in quelling the insurrection.

The Cuban war credit that the Government will ask the Chamber of Deputies to grant will be 15,000,000 pesetas.

It is announced that Martinez Campos has returned to Havana, and that the rebels have been defeated in several combats with Government troops.

AFGHAN PRINCE AT GUILDHALL.

A Reception to Nasr Ullah Khan by the Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, June 6.—The Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Renals, and Lady Renals drove in state in an open carriage to the Guildhall at 1 o'clock to-day, where they gave a reception and luncheon in honor of the Afghan Prince Nasr Ullah Khan.

Prince Nasr Ullah Khan was driven to the City at 1:30 o'clock in an open carriage drawn by four horses, and attended by a retinue in native costume. He arrived at the Guildhall at 2:10 o'clock, when the formalities began.

The Recorder presented an address of welcome, inclosed in a golden casket. The Prince made a speech in Persian in reply.

Traffic was wholly suspended in the City at noon. The weather was clear, bright and cool, and the streets were crowded with sightseers. A force of cavalry was disposed around St. Paul's and along Cheapside to guard the route to the Guildhall.

The luncheon chamber was profusely decorated with flowers, mirrors, and flags.

Prince Nasr Ullah Khan, in proposing a toast to the Lord Mayor, said that the friendship existing between the English and the Afghans rested upon a sure foundation. Their old quarrels, he said, had been cleared up, and he hoped that his visit to London would strengthen their bonds of union.

INUNDATION IN WURTEMBERG.

Many Persons Drowned and Considerable Damage Done to Property.

STUTTGART, June 6.—The Black Forest district of Wurtemberg was deluged by a cloudburst last night. Many persons were drowned and much damage was done to property.

The River Eyach overflowed and a hundred or more houses in the villages along the river bank were swept away.

One house at Balingen, with nine occupants, was carried away, and as yet no trace of it has been found. Four houses were destroyed in Frommern and fifteen persons who occupied them are missing.

A dispatch received this afternoon says that ten persons are known to have been drowned in Balingen, seven in Frommern, fifteen in Laufen, and several in other villages. Besides these many others are missing.

ANDREE'S EXPLORING BALLOON.

Details of the Inventor's Work and Plan of His Expedition.

STOCKHOLM, June 6.—M. Andrée will shortly go to Paris to oversee the making of the balloon in which he will attempt to reach the north pole.

The balloon will be made of double silk, and will be capable of floating in the air for thirty days at a height of 250 meters. It will carry three persons, instruments, ballast, four months' provisions, a sledge, sailboat, weapons, and ammunition.

M. Andrée hopes to steer his airship by means of sails, and brake ropes draggling on the earth when necessary. He proposes to start in July, 1896, and hopes to return toward the inhabited parts of America or Siberia

SUBLIME PORTE CONCILIATORY.

French Claim for Injury Settled and Said Pasha Visits Sir Philip.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—The Porte has settled the claim of the French Ambassador for the wounding of one of the officers of a French steamer by a Turkish officer, by paying indemnity to the French officer and punishing his assailant.

Said Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made two visits to Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, June 4. It is announced that there is a prospect of speedy settlement of the Armenian difficulty.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD'S RECEPTION

Fashionable Society of England and America at Eaton Square.

LONDON, June 6.—Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard to-day gave a reception at their residence on Eaton Square.

Among those present were the staff of the embassy, with the exception of Lieut. Commander Cowles, the naval attaché, who has gone to Kiel; Baron Erlanger, Sir Henry and Lady Thompson, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol, Viscount and Viscountess Boyne, the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, the Earl and Countess of Mar, the Countess of Cottenham, Lady Helen Stuart, Lady Lyttelton, and Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago.

EARTHQUAKES AGAIN IN ITALY.

No Damage Done in Florence, but a Panic in All Tuscany.

FLORENCE, June 6.—Violent shocks of earthquake were felt here at 1:30 o'clock this morning, and a number of shocks were experienced throughout the Compartimento of Tuscany last night.

The people were panic stricken, and fled from their houses. No damage was done in the city. Details from the rural districts have not yet been received.

Austria-Hungary Delegations Meet.

VIENNA, June 6.—The session of the Austrian-Hungarian Delegations opened to-day. The Presidents of both bodies expressed their gratitude for the services in maintaining peace of Count Kalnoky, who a short time ago resigned his office as Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the imperial house for the whole monarchy, and saluted hopefully his successor, Count Goluchowski.

The chief feature of the estimates, which were laid on the table, is an item of 20,000,000 florins, spread over several years, for repeating rifles.

An Atlantic-Mediterranean Canal.

BORDEAUX, June 6.—President Faure yesterday received a deputation representing the interests involved in the projected canal to connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean, and assured the delegates that the Government was greatly interested in the project and fully recognized the importance of its being carried out.

Plans for a New Bridge in Paris.

PARIS, June 6.—Plans have been completed for the construction of a bridge across the Esplanade des Invalides, which will be one of the features of the exhibition in 1900. Tenders for the work of construction will shortly be invited.

Standard and Scotch Oil Companies.

GLASGOW, June 6.—It was announced today that the Scotch companies had entered into a three years' agreement with the Standard Oil Company, the effect of which is to advance the price of candles and scale the price of oil.

Bedouins Attack Jiddah Hospital.

JIDDAH, June 6.—The Bedouins have attacked and destroyed the pilgrims' cholera hospital at this place. To prevent further attack 250 soldiers will be immediately added to the Turkish garrison here.

Death of Berlin's Prefect of Police.

BERLIN, June 6.—Baron von Richthofen, Prefect of the Berlin police, died this morning from a stroke of apoplexy. His death occurred at Bonn, where he was spending his holidays.

Spanish Squadron Sails for Kiel.

MADRID, June 6.—The Spanish squadron which is to represent Spain in the naval pageant at Kiel, sailed from Ferrol for that port to-day.

President Faure Returns to Paris.

PARIS, June 6.—President Faure has completed his official tour of the Central and Southwestern Departments. He returned to Paris late to-night.

WOMEN NOT TO SIT WITH MEN

The Congregation Shearith Israel Against Any Reform in Its New Up-Town Synagogue.

Men and women will not be seated together in the new temple which the Congregation Shearith Israel is erecting in Central Park West near Seventy-sixth Street.

This was settled on Wednesday night in the synagogue at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue by a vote of 80 to 11 in favor of the separate seating of men and women.

Shearith Israel is the most äristocratic Jewish congregation in America, holding the same position among the Jewish population of this city as does Trinity Church to those of its faith.

Among its members are the descendants of some of the oldest Hebrews in America, and they have always stood steadfast to orthodox Judaism. But they were never more earnest than on Wednesday night, when they administered a crushing blow to the reform faction of the congregation.

The reformers were led by Messrs. Gratz, Nathan and Henry S. Allen. The principal address of the meeting against separate seating was made by Benjamin N. Sardoza. The victory was partially due to Assemblyman Steinberg, through whose efforts the orthodox forces were enabled to act in harmony.

THE EDUCATION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE

Letter from Secretary Hoke Smith on the Subject.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The commencement exercises of the Morris Brown College, one of the youngest, but at the same time one of the most successful colored educational institutions in the South, were held at the Big Bethel Methodist Church on Auburn Avenue Tuesday morning. There was a large crowd present, drawn there by the announcement that Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, would deliver an address, and also to hear the rendition of the programme that had been arranged. Mr. Smith could not be present, as he was called back to Washington. Before leaving, however, the Secretary sent the following letter to the Rev. A. Grant, Bishop for Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Morris Brown College:

May 28, 1895.

Rev. A. Grant, Bishop A. M. E. C.:

Dear Sir: I was called South a week earlier than I expected, and official duties will compel my return to Washington to-day. I regret that I will not be able to attend the commencement exercises of the Morris Brown College.

Every good citizen should feel deep interest in your work. What advances the mental and moral strength of your race, adds to the power and security of our State and Nation. Every patriotic man should recognize this fact and do all in his power to aid you. It would have given me pleasure to accept your invitation, and to speak to your people upon our common responsibility.

Passing by the higher obligation of every man who can to help those who need it, the interests of our entire section require that your people make the greatest possible progress, and I will be ready to contribute my part to such an end whenever the opportunity is presented. With best wishes for your continued success, I remain, very truly yours, HOKE SMITH.

Napoleon and the Dealer.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon told the following story of his uncle: "He and Duroc were walking along one early morn, when in the window of a very small bric-à-brac shop my uncle noticed a bronze statuette, the companion of which was in the Louvre. 'What is the price of this bronze?' he asked of the dealer, who was perched aloft on a ladder, dusting the front of his place. 'Don't worry me,' growled the man, without troubling to look down or come down; 'you will find it too high for your pockets.' My uncle, who was in an amiable mood just then, insisted; 'Well, suppose I say 400f., what then?' was the grudging answer. 'Then I should take it,' shouted my uncle, for the dealer had not stirred. This time he looked down and caught sight of my uncle's face. He descended immediately, but gave no further sign of having recognized him. His tone, however, altered.

"'I said "Suppose," Monsieur; I was only joking; in reality, it is 2,000f.' 'Very well,' remarked the Emperor, 'I will take it at that.' 'I am afraid I cannot let you have it,' objected the man. 'A gentleman who saw it a few days ago told me that its companion statuette is in the Louvre, and if the authorities have set their minds on having it, I will not part with it for less than 5,000f.' 'Do you know who I am?' said my uncle. The man stammered and turned pale. 'I see you do, and I mean to make you stick to your bargain. There is no more reason why you should rob the nation at large than why you should rob a private individual. I mean to have it at the price you asked me.'"—The North American Review.

Woman Suffrage Officers Re-elected.

The New-York City Woman Suffrage League met last night at 4 Lexington Avenue, and re-elected President Lillie Devereux Blake and the other officers.

A Woman's Parliament will be held at Point o' Woods, L. I., on Aug. 1 and 2.

IN TRUE GERMAN STYLE

New-York Turn Verein's Forty-fifth Anniversary Celebrated.

TOASTS DRUNK TO THE FOUNDERS

All United in Singing "The Star Spangled Banner"—Gen. Franz Sigel Is Detained by Illness.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the New-York Turn Verein was celebrated at the society's hall, 66 and 68 Fourth Street, last night. The members and invited guests sat around tables the full length of the hall. The assemblage numbered about 500 members and invited guests, who were entertained with addresses, German songs, and general German sociability. On the stage were seated the speakers of the evening, the toastmaster, Heinrich Metzner, and the presiding officer of the society, John Stell.

The exercises began with a musical selection by the band, after which Heinrich Metzner delivered the opening address. He spoke of the importance of the day and the happiness that the older members found in the fact that the New-York Turn Verein not only maintained its proud standard, but that it had reached the highest pinnacle in the Turner life on this continent. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

The address of the evening was next delivered by Jacob Heintz, formerly a member of the New-York Turn Verein and now one of the most active members of the Central Turn Verein. He paid a tribute to the founders and members of old who fought the battles, not only of the turning principles, but also those of the Germans on this continent. The heroism of the Turners who fought down the "Know-Nothing" movement was lauded. The history of the Turner regiment, the Twentieth New-York, which answered President Lincoln's call for troops was reviewed. The speaker told of the heroism of these 1,200 New-York Turners who made an honorable record in the Federal Army. Mr. Heintz commended the society's last important move, that of building a new hall in the northern part of the city, and remarked that in this project it would receive the hearty co-operation of the other Turning societies of the city. He closed the address with the hope that with the new project would come new activity and an enlarged field.

He then presented the verein with a mammoth album containing the portraits of the founders and the old members, who fought the battles of the society. The memento was received on behalf of the Turn Verein by First Speaker John Stell.

A toast was then offered to the founders who were present, Felix Reiffschneider, Constantine Rossweg, W. Koven, A. J. Henning, L. Rolloff, and W. Meiosch. This little group of pioneers was boisterously received, and the toast was replied to by Felix Reiffschneider, the Nestor of the New-York Turn Verein.

Fritz Denzer, the first candidate for membership to the society, then related in a humorous manner the struggles of the past, and expressed the hope that the coming turners would be as careful of the society's reputation as were the members of old.

The singing section of the verein, "The Turner Liedertafel," rendered a popular chorus, after which Richard Katzenmayer replied to the toast, "The Future of the Verein." Mr. Katzenmayer aroused an unusual amount of enthusiasm by his eloquent appeal to the younger element to put their shoulders to the wheel and promote the interests of the old New-York Turn Verein. He praised the turners who bore the burdens and pointed them out as examples for the young men to follow.

"If the coming turners make as honorable a record," he concluded, "as the pioneers, then German social life would be everlasting."

Gen. Franz Sigel, who was to have replied to the toast "The Union," was unable to attend on account of illness, and in his stead Joseph Unger, a veteran of the Twentieth Regiment, delivered a stirring address. He related some of the reminiscences of the Turner soldiers during the late war. In conclusion he offered three cheers for the Union, which were heartily given.

At precisely midnight, the entire audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner" with band accompaniment.

Among those present were: John Stell, Joseph Harlaender, John Bair, Louis Weber, Fred. Bucherer, B. Nagelschmitt, P. Heidenhein, Charles Wassweiler, E. H. Hoesll, W. Kall, Otto Steffen, Louis F. Raichlen, William Winterhalder, Heinkenkranz, Richard Goerres, Richard Katzenmeier, and Albert Schaper.

The singing club rendered numerous selections, and salamanders were performed until long after midnight. When the party dispersed the hope was generally expressed that the next anniversary may be celebrated in the new hall up town.

The American Woman.

The most interesting of the American women, by far, are the married ones from six and twenty to forty; after that age they are apt to become suddenly gray and taciturn. Their faces dry up, and grow sharp and colorless; you scarcely ever see any one approaching the comfortable, happy English matron of forty to fifty-five. Perhaps they danced, flirted, gadded about too much when they were young to have any fund of enjoyment left. Whatever the reason, whether it be that, or a digestion ruined by tea, iced water and candy, your best companions and friends in America will always be the young married women; so long as they are not too much given to cocaine and French novels of the gray paper type.

They have, as a rule, traveled more, read more, thought more, and to far more intelligent purpose than their English cousins; nor do they let their children, in English fashion, come between you and their conversation. Who has not talked to the young English matron, and, just as you are getting at her mind, note the distant look in her eye, which tells you she is wondering what the children are doing? Whether Gerald is in bed yet, or Belle has had her milk? Now the American matron never does that; when she is with you, she makes tabula rasa of children and household duties, and gives you her undivided attention and intelligence. Not that she cares much about listening; as a rule, she cares only to talk of herself, her experiences and thoughts; nor is she, to my mind, the less an agreeable companion for that.—Temple Bar.

Objection to Club Water Meters.

Complaint has been made to Water Register Columbus O. Johnson that under the old régime in his office the Union League Club and the Republican Club were compelled to have a water meter on the premises, while the Manhattan Club and the Democratic Club were only charged for the number of faucets. It is said, for instance, that while the Union League Club had to pay more than $550 for six months' water rents the Manhattan Club had to pay but $90 for a year. Mr. Johnson has requested Chief Engineer Birdsall to have a water meter placed in the Manhattan Club at once.

Senator Thurston as a Prophet.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 6.—Senator Thurston of Nebraska, in an interview yesterday, gave it as his opinion that the next Democratic National Convention would be overwhelmingly in control of the free-silver element, and that there might be two Democratic candidates. He also said that the silver element would be in the minority in the National Republican Convention. The tariff, he predicted, would be the paramount issue in the national campaign.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Richmond, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Allanwilde, Brophy, Rosario 43 ds, with hides and wool to N. W. Rice—vessel to R. P. Buck.

Bark Payson Tucker, (of Portland, Me.,) Oakes, Seville 38 ds, with mdse to Armstrong Corkwood Company—vessel to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

SS Saale, (Ger.) Kessler, Bremen May 28, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:04 A. M.

Princeton-Yale.

Baseball game at Princeton, Saturday, June 8th. Special train via Pennsylvania Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, at 1:00 P. M. Round trip tickets, including admission to game, $2.50; not including admission, 50 cents less. Special will return at close of game.—Adv.

A JOINT TARIFF DEBATE

Thomas G. Shearman Argues for Free Trade at Prohibition Park and Col. A. S. Bacon for Protection.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., June 6.—In the joint tariff debate in the Auditorium at Prohibition Park, to-night, free trade was advocated by Hon. Thomas G. Shearman of New-York, and protection by Col. Alexander S. Bacon of Brooklyn. The Hon. Thomas L. James, who was to preside, was absent, and ex-Gov. John P. St. John took his place.

Col. Bacon was the first to speak. He declared free trade to be a theory that could not be put in successful practice until the millennium came, and Bellamy's ideas and brotherly love prevailed. Human nature was selfish, and nations would always strive for self-protection and advantage at the expense of other nations. He dwelt at great length on what he termed the British policy of free trade, and declared that Egypt and India had been made poor by the steady policy of the British Parliament to keep for itself all manufacturing and make other nations purely agricultural countries.

Mr. Shearman argued that free trade was the natural product of civilization, and that the highest type of protection was found among the Indians of past ages. All wealth was produced by trade. The farmer gave his corn because he wanted something. He kept as much as he wanted for his own use and traded the rest. It was of no value to him. No one wanted money for the money itself, but only to get rid of it as fast as one could. Money was merely a convenience of trade. He declared that he had not yet been able to find a man who used or wore what he himself made from the ground up. Everything was gotten by trade, because it was cheaper. The man in the West who raised wheat sold the grain and sent to Indianapolis for his flour. The reason for this was the system of division of labor. It required, in round numbers, 100 men to make a pair of shoes, from the man who raised the cattle to the man who turned out the finished article. This was civilization, and there was nothing in civilization except freedom of trade. No individual or nation could help importing and exporting. One must give value in trade for what he received. If one imported anything, the other fellow took good care that he exported an equal value. It was not work that the laboring man wanted, but wages, and unless there was freedom of trade there could be no exports and no wages.

In his reply Col. Bacon declared that he did not speak as an individual, but for the Nation. A nation that spends more than it makes would soon be in the hands of a receiver. He declared that home trade should be encouraged to keep wealth in the country. He declared that wealth and power were concentrated in the hands of the capitalists of England and that there was danger to this country from British combinations and wealth.

Mr. Shearman, in closing, pointed out that the richest men in the world were in this country and that under protective tariff there had been a greater concentration of wealth in this country in thirty years than anywhere else in the world in three centuries. Free trade would put an end to such concentration.

IN MEMORY OF THE TWELFTH

Connecticut to Erect a Granite Shaft at Winchester, Va.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—The first regiment of Connecticut which has adopted plans for a State monument to be erected on one of the battlefields of the war under the new law is the Twelfth, and the testimonial will be placed in the National Cemetery at Winchester, Va. The Twelfth

Monument to the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment.

was commanded by Col. Henry C. Deming of this city, who resigned the Mayoralty in order to accept the Colonelcy of the regiment. John W. Deforest, the novelist, of New-Haven was a Captain in the Twelfth. Lieut. Col. Frank H. Peck, also of that city, was mortally wounded while leading the regiment at Winchester Sept. 19, 1864.

The Twelfth was the first Union regiment that appeared in front of New-Orleans during the war. It participated in the Mississippi campaigns, culminating at Port Hudson, where it met with heavy losses. In February, 1864, the command re-enlisted and was assigned to the Shenandoah, under Sheridan. It was one of the bravest infantry commands that were sent to the front from this State. The present Mayor of New-Haven, A. C. Kendrick, was a Captain in the regiment during the service, and is at the head of the regimental organization at the present time. It is represented in leading business interests in the State, its Hartford members including Gen. L. A. Dickinson and Stephen Ball, prominent underwriters.

The monument will be of granite. On the face of the shaft will be the badge of the Nineteenth Army Corps, with which the Twelfth was identified in the Shenandoah. On the opposite side will be the State coat of arms, with the inscription, "Connecticut's Tribute to Her Fallen Heroes." The plans for the monument, designed by Stephen Maslen of Hartford, have been approved by the army authorities at Washington, and a site has been assigned for its erection in the Winchester National Cemetery.

Gold in Scotland.

In 1863 a party of Leadhills miners made an organized search, and obtained about 2,000 grains of gold, which was presented to Lady Hopetoun, who had it made into ornaments. Since that date, on several occasions small quantities of eighty grains or so have been found, and made into wedding rings on the occasion of the marriage of some of the officials of the mining company, and an ornament of Leadhills gold was given by the miners to the present Lady Hopetoun on her marriage.

A ring of Leadhills gold was presented in 1893 to the Duchess of York. The lion shield of the old Scottish kings with the thistle was impressed upon the outside of the ring, and also this motto, 'Nemo me impune lacessit.' Inside the ring there was this inscription: 'This ring of Scotch gold, from the ancient mines of Leadhills, was given by Mr. W. G. Borron and the miners of that district to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, July 1893.' Even now, small quantities of the precious metal are occasionally found by miners, some of whom spend their spare time in searching likely places—a very good substitute, one would think, for fishing, and one not to be despised as a recreation in a place where amusements are few.

The gold occurs in the gravels in the form of dust, scales, and small nuggets, and is very irregularly scattered. It might be thought that none would now occur near enough to the surface to be obtained; but it must be remembered that the heavy rains, which are by no means infrequent in the district, disturb and rearrange the gravels, and sweep down fresh débris from the hillsides.—Chambers's Journal.

An Inscription to Robert Dudley.

From The London Daily News.

An inscription on a marble slab has just been placed by Mr. Temple Leader upon the Bordoni Palace, in the Via della Spada, Florence, to Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who at one time lived there. The inscription is as follows: "In this house, erected in 1616, lived Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, learned in marine science, reorganizer of the Port of Leghorn and of the Tuscan Navy. This record to him is placed in the year 1895 by John Temple Leader, his fellow-countryman and biographer."

—Richt's case will probably be settled by the Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs to-morrow evening. The suspicious circumstance in the case hinges on what F. B. Potter calls a German figure three. Richt's Irvington-Millburn entry blank contains two styles of threes, one of which, the "German 3," might easily be mistaken for a figure 8. As this one figure relates to the time alleged to have been made by Richt in the Tatum road race of last year, its importance in the handicapping is apparent.

READY FOR NEW-LONDON

Yale's Crew to Go to the Thames Next Saturday.

ALL THE MEN IN FINE CONDITION

"Bob" Cook to Resume Coaching Next Week—Average Weight of the Men 178 3-4 Pounds.

NEW-HAVEN, June 6.—When Capt. Bob Cook, Yale's master coach, left New-Haven Saturday night, May 25, after putting in six hours of hard labor with the university crew, the college heaved a sigh of relief when it was announced on the campus that he had not made the slightest change in the positions of the men in the boat. The annual appearance of the veteran coach to the 'Varsity eight for a dozen or more years past has inevitably resulted in some change.

Ever since the men who rowed for the critical inspection of Capt. Cook Saturday have been practicing for the race at New-London this year the general impression has been that just as soon as Mr. Cook got his eyes on them he would discover some serious defect in their work or in their positions, and then immediately would follow the shake-up that has signalized his yearly arrival at the Yale boathouse. And this fear was never more prevalent than when Capt. Cook returned from the two hours' coaching at noon. Much to the great relief of the crew, he gave no hint to Capt. Armstrong on the journey up town to the training table for dinner that he contemplated any change, or that he was dissatisfied with the oarsmanship of the men.

It was inferred by some of the eight and those who take an active interest in the oarsmen that Capt. Cook needed another coaching session with the crew, and that surely then he would break in on the peace of mind of the eight. But the four hours' test in the afternoon of the crew's metal as oarsmen came to a finish by the declaration from Capt. Cook that he didn't propose to recommend any change whatever in the places filled by the crew, and that he was decidedly satisfied with the results thus far.

Langford, who has been stroking the 'Varsity crew for a couple of months now, was the most apprehensive of the outcome of Capt Cook's first trip to see the crew this year.

The position of stroke is the most responsible in the boat, and not only was Langford a new man, but he was filling a place that calls for a splendid, finished oarsman. It was little wonder, then, in the judgment of Langford's admirers, that he was worried about how Capt. Cook would size him up, both as an oarsman and as the stroke of the Yale 'Varsity eight for 1895.

But Stroke Langford passed all right, and unless the unexpected happens during the three weeks Yale will be in practice on the Thames, he will enjoy the great distinction in a college man's career, as his classmates term it, of stroking a 'Varsity crew to victory. Langford is an academic freshman and has not had an extended experience at rowing, and it is the surprise of the university that one who has figured so little in rowing has developed into the star performer, so to speak, in the Yale boat. He is about as young a man as ever pulled stroke oar in the 'Varsity boat, being only nineteen years of age. Prior to his entrance at Yale he did a little rowing with some amateur boat clubs in the West. He prepared for Yale at St. Paul, Minn., and distinguished himself there by winning a number of single sculling matches. He is a pretty tall individual for stroke, too, being six feet two inches in height. His weight is 172 pounds. At present he is rowing a steady, cleancut stroke, and, youngster as he is, compared with the half a dozen 'Varsity oarsmen for whom he sets the pace, he has the vigor, the dash, and the get-there characteristics which tend to put spirit into the work of the men who sit behind him.

There is another quality in Langford that commends him to the Yale coaches, and that is, there is no danger that he will get excited. He is cool-headed, and imparts to the men with the energy and perseverance and steadiness which he puts into his own oar. Some of the college men are a bit fearful that on account of his youth and the little time he has devoted to rowing, he may become overtrained in his ambition to stroke the crew, and there have been one or two occasions in the last two months that his zeal got the better of his judgment and he got out of first-class condition.

The other members of the crew, too, are the pride of the college, and if they do not win that battle at New-London there will be the greatest collection of disappointed collegians on hand that night in New-London and on the Yale campus that Connecticut has heard tell of in years.

It might be proper to say of the crew of veterans, for of the eight now in the boat six were in the winning crew of last year, and the seventh, Longacre, was practically slated for a 'Varsity oarsman, and would have rowed at New-London if he had not left college a few weeks before the men went to New-London. The half a dozen who were in the 1894 boat are Capt. Armstrong, Dater, Holcomb, Beard, Cross, and Treadway. The men are rowing in the following positions: Richard Armstrong, (Captain,) bow; H. C. Holcomb, No. 2; Beard, 3; W. R. Cross, 4; A. W. Dater, 5; J. M. Longacre, 6; R. B. Treadway, 7; J. Langford, stroke.

Capt. Armstrong, known in college circles as "Bronco" Armstrong, belongs in South Hampton, Va., and is a member of the senior class in the Yale Sheffield Scientific School. He weighs 161 pounds, is 5 feet 8½ inches in height, and is twenty-one years of age. He is a finely-developed athlete, and is possessed of wonderful strength. He always has his wits about him, and in the boat is probably the coolest-headed oarsman of the eight, a valuable quality in the Captain of a 'Varsity crew. He knows a thing or two about football as well as pulling a clever oar, for he was half back on the 'Varsity team last season, although not quite as successful in that place as he has been with the oar. Every man in the boat likes his Captain, and the best kind of unity prevails under his management.

Holcomb is a New-Havener, and is twenty-two years old, weighs 180 pounds, and stands 5 feet 9½ inches. He is a classmate of Capt. Armstrong. Holcomb rowed No. 2 in last year's boat. He is powerfully built, and handles the oar with that cleverness which is to be expected of a man who has already been one of a victorious 'Varsity eight.

Beard belongs to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is a brother of "Anse" Beard, the famous football player of the '04 eleven. Beard, the oarsman, '96 academic man, weighs 167 pounds, and is only nineteen years of age, one of the two youngest members of the crew. He puts great force into his work in the shell. He is regarded by those who have compared the merits of the crew as one of the best of the eight. He is in magnificent form, and as lively an oar as Yale has had in many a day. He filled No. 3 last year.

Cross is a New-Yorker, and a heavyweight, too, for he weighs 195 pounds. He is the tallest of the crew, being 6 feet 2½ inches. He is only twenty-one years old. He is an academic junior, and occupied Seat No. 6 in last year's shell. He is one of the herculean chaps in this year's crew, but, heavy and tall as he is, his oar has that life and force that will add to the confidence of Yale men generally that Harvard will not break her long record of being second in the contest on the Thames this year.

Dater's home is in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a tall one, too, his height being 6 feet 2 inches, and weight 187 pounds, and he is nearly twenty-three years old. He is a senior in the Sheffield Scientific School. He has settled down to good, steady, powerful work at practice. A year ago he had considerable trouble with his oarsmanship, and did not do what might be termed ideal work, but has improved on his condition of last year, and is a reliable, muscular rower.

Longacre, an academic junior, is a Philadelphian, weighs 181 pounds, is 6 feet in height, and is nearly twenty-two years old. There has been some criticism of his oarsmanship, the assertion being made that he is rather slow. But he is capable of the hardest kind of work, has almost unlimited endurance, scarcely turns a hair in a four-mile pull, and, when Yale comes to meet Harvard, will undoubtedly have reached a condition as creditable as that of any man in the Yale shell. He did splendid rowing two years ago on the Thames, taking the place of Ralph Paine, who retired from the boat after the crew had arrived at New-London. Capt. Cook substituted Longacre then, because he thought Paine was a trifle too heavy for the boat, which would not be conducive to fast time in the race.

Treadway is one of the two Westerners in the shell. His home is in Sioux City, Iowa. He is a member of the '96 class, academic, is just twenty-one, weighs 175 pounds, and is 6 feet ½ inch in height. He is rated by the coaches as the best man in the crew. As far back as his freshman year he was up to the standard of 'Varsity oarsmanship. He pulls a finished blade through the water. He rowed at No. 7 a year ago, and in a form that captivated the student world at Yale.

Langford, the stroke, is a '97 Sheffield student. He is 19 years of age, weighs 172 pounds, and is 6 feet 2 inches tall.

The substitutes are P. H. Bailey, Yale, '97, Windsor Locks, Conn., age 21, weight 180 pounds, height 6 feet; J. H. Simpson, Yale, '97, St. Paul, Minn., age 20, weight 165 pounds, height 5 feet, 11 inches; and T. W. Miller, Yale, '97, Akron, Ohio, age 20, weight 165 pounds, height 5 feet 8 inches.

T. L. Clark, Yale, '97, of New-Orleans, is the coxswain. He weighs 107 pounds.

Statistics show that the crew is the tallest Yale has had except the '79 crew, whose average height was 5 feet 11⅞ inches. The average height of the '95 crew is 5 feet 11 2-3 inches. The crew's average weight is 178¾ pounds, very heavy, indeed, but according to Capt. Cook's opinion, not an ounce too heavy if they are capable oarsmen. He says it's the way a man rows that counts, and points out the fact that about the heaviest eight that ever rowed in the United States was composed of Yale men, who still hold the record for a four-mile race.

The '95 crew is the youngest that ever rowed in a Yale-Harvard contest, except the Harvard '77 crew, that averaged twenty years. The average age of this year's crew is 20 years and 10¾ months.

The Yale crew and substitutes will go to New-London next Saturday afternoon. Capt. Cook promised to join the men at New-London then, and there to resume the coaching that he began Saturday, May 25.

THE KENTUCKY TICKET IS COMPLETED

An Entire Day Consumed in Making Republican Nominations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 6.—The State Republican Convention to-day completed its ticket, which now reads as follows:

Governor—WILLIAM O. BRADLEY of Garrard County.

Lieutenant Governor—W. S. WORTHINGTON of Greenup County.

Auditor—SAMUEL H. STONE of Madison County.

Secretary of State—CHARLES FINDLEY of Whitney County.

Treasurer—GEORGE W. LONG of Letcher County.

Attorney General—W. S. TAYLOR of Butler County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. J. DAVIDSON of Pulaski County.

The convention was in session all day, and completed its work at a late hour to-night. Several spirited contests for nominations were had, indicating a belief that the Republicans have a fighting chance in the State this year.

OBITUARY RECORD.

George W. Couch.

Judge George W. Couch died at the residence of his son-in-law, George E. Phelps, 61 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, of heart disease.

He was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New-York, in 1820. Early in life he was engaged in the manufacturing business in Oriskany Falls, Oneida County, New-York, and was well known in political and business circles. Fire destroyed his plant in 1853, and he moved to Waterloo, Iowa, where he built a sawmill, gristmill, and the bridge across the Cedar River, and established the First National Bank there. He was also elected a member of the State Senate and County Judge, and was very active in politics.

He moved to Chicago in 1871, and became a member of the Board of Trade. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Cook County, and attended the State and National Conventions as a delegate. Of late years he had lived in Brooklyn.

He leaves three daughters—Mrs. George E. Phelps, Mrs. Delmore Elwell, and Mrs. W. A. H. Begardus, wife of the Secretary of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

The Rev. J. J. Murphy.

The Rev. J. J. Murphy, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Belleville, N. J., died yesterday from consumption. He was born in Newark in 1853, and after attending the local school entered St. Benedict's College in 1869. He attended St. Charles's College at Ellicott, N. Y., in 1873, and later Seton Hall College, where he was graduated in 1877. He was ordained a priest by Archbishop Corrigan in St. Patrick's Cathedral June 7, 1879, and his first charge was at the Holy Cross Church, in Harrison, where he was the assistant for four years. He was next stationed at St. John's Church, in Orange, and left there to assume charge of St. James's Church in Newark, which he left to return to the Church of the Holy Cross. From there Father Murphy went to St. Bridget's Church in Jersey City. He was the founder and first pastor of St. Lawrence's Church in Weehawken, which he left to take charge of St. Peter's Church in Belleville, nearly two years ago.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Col. Samuel B. H. Read died yesterday at his home in Cambridge, Mass. Col. Read was born in Newport, R. I., sixty years ago. At the age of 26 he enlisted as first lieutenant in Company E, Second Rhode Island Regiment. He was promoted to be Captain of the company, and then rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment and after three years of hard service came home as its Colonel. He was wounded twice. At the close of the war Col. Read moved to Ohio, where he remained six years. He had lived in Cambridge about fifteen years and during many years he was in the employ of the Adams Express Company.

—John D. Fay died at his residence in Rochester yesterday, aged 80 years. Mr. Fay had been a resident of Rochester for forty-nine years. He was Resident and Division Engineer and Canal Commissioner for a number of years and was nominated for

THE EMPIRE STATE TEAM

Crack Cyclists Who Will Race in The Times Relay Contest To-morrow.

EVERYTHING NOW READY FOR THE RUN

General Satisfaction Expressed by the Committee Over the Men Selected — Henshaw to be a Starter.

With each team in readiness and every detail attended to, all that is needed for perfect success in The New-York Times Tri-State Relay Bicycle Race to-morrow is favorable weather. The Pennsylvania and New-Jersey teams have been announced, and yesterday the Empire State representatives were made public by Secretary Tate of the New-York Team Committee.

The New-York team comprises the following:

W. H. Owens, Greenwich Wheelmen.
George Beckendorf, Riverside Wheelmen.
C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen.
A. W. Harrison, Harlem Wheelmen.
L. G. Hoppe, Liberty Wheelmen.
M. S. Paige, Kings County Wheelmen.

General satisfaction was expressed by each member of the committee at being able to secure such a formidable team, and the belief was expressed that New-York's chances in the great 150-mile race are rosy indeed.

None of the above riders has ever made

Robert Gentle.

extraordinary time at a distance of twenty-five miles, but each has proved himself a star and considerably above the average in speed. With these points considered, the committee feels confident that it has in this team a set of riders whom Jersey and the Keystone State people will find it hard to down.

Owens and Henshaw rate among the Metropolitan cycle sharps as all-around racers —i e., they are considered dangerous in track as well as road contests. This statement is conclusively borne out in Henshaw's case by his great showing in the Irvington-Millburn handicap on Decoration Day, and his second in the two-mile handicap on the afternoon of that day, at the meet of the Crescent Wheelmen at Plainfield. In the big road race Henshaw finished seventh, having started in the 5:30 division. After such a bruising race, the wonder is that he could compete so successfully at Plainfield a few hours later.

Henshaw's best time for twenty-five miles is 1:14:01, which was credited to him in the Irvington-Millburn. He finished remarkably strong in that event. The dust was blinding over the entire course, and prevented Henshaw, as well as others, from doing his best. Had it not been for the dust, Henshaw's friends say that he would have been with the winner in the final spurt.

Owens is not so well known in racing circles as Henshaw. He is a game and plucky road racer, though, and, under favorable conditions, it is believed that he can make the best of them do their prettiest to beat him. Like his clubmate Henshaw, Owens is a young man, and he says he is in fine condition to ride a long race.

Beckendorf, the Riverside man, is a promising road rider, as his finish in the Irvington-Millburn indicates. There was only one man between him and Henshaw, and they were very close together crossing the line. Beckendorf was a seven-minute man in the great handicap.

The Harlem Wheelmen's representative, A. W. Harrison, has covered twenty-five miles on the road in about 1:18:00. He is strongly built, and can finish with the best of them.

Hoppe was an Irvington-Millburn candidate, but, owing to an accident to his wheel, did not finish in the prize-winning division. He, like Henshaw, afterward went to the meet at Plainfield, where he had better luck than the Greenwich man, getting The New-York Times medal in The Times winners' race at one mile. He also captured first prize in the two-thirds-of-a-mile scratch, defeating such clever riders as George Cobb, jr., Elmer Hodgson, C. B. Jack and F. B. Egelhoff.

Paige of the Kings Countys has done considerable racing within the last few years, rarely missing his club contests, and taking part in about every open road event within

Frederick Keer.

thirty miles of Brooklyn. He is easily one of the best road riders in his club. His best time for a relay distance is 1:18:23.

This New-York team, it will thus be seen, contains riders of experience and stamina, who ought to give the teams of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania a hard rub for first honors.

Chairman Fitch and his confrères had a meeting last evening, at which it was determined over what routes the men would ride. Owens was assigned to the first relay, The Times office to Patterson; Beckendorf the second relay, Paterson to Morristown; Henshaw to the third relay, Morristown to Wheatsheaf Hotel, between Elizabeth and Rahway; Harrison to the fourth relay, Wheatsheaf Hotel to Woodlawn; Hoppe to the fifth relay, Woodlawn to Trenton; Paige to the sixth and last relay, Trenton to the Riverton Athletic grounds at Riverton, N. J.

FIVE JERSEY WHEELMEN.

They Comprise the Committee that Selected The Times Relay Riders.

NEWARK, June 6.—New-Jersey's formidable team for The New-York Times tri-State race to Riverton, N. J., which takes place on Saturday, was selected by a committee of five wheelmen, who have done as much for cycling in the Applejack State as any other five that might be mentioned. They are identified with every movement that tends to advance the sport and pastime.

The committee includes Robert Gentle, the Chairman, who is Chief Consul of the State Division; A. H. Chamberlain, Captain of the Union County Roadsters of Rahway; Frederick Keer, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey; Carl Von Lengerke of the South Orange Field Club, and R. R. Chiswell of the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson.

Mr. Gentle lives in Elizabeth. He is President of the Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers, besides being the Chief Consul of the State, a position in which he has done much for cycling. He was one of the principal workers for Asbury Park when that place was trying to secure the annual league race meet, and to his efforts was largely due the Park's success in landing the prize. Mr. Gentle never makes himself conspicuous. He does his work quietly and in an unassuming manner, but his power for good is probably second to none in the State.

Since Mr. Gentle became Chief Consul he has instituted many changes that have resulted beneficially to the division. He has been particularly active in trying to

Richard S. Chiswell.

increase the league membership, and in this he has succeeded beyond his expectations. Mr. Gentle is about forty years of age, wealthy, and married, and has a beautiful home in the aristocratic section of Elizabeth.

The Secretary of the committee is A. H. Chamberlain. It is said in Rahway that everybody knows and respects him. He is thirty-one years of age, good looking, and unmarried. He has been a member of the league for thirteen years. His league membership card bears the number 361.

For the last three years Mr. Chamberlain has held the office of Captain of the Union County Roadsters. He has been asked a number of times to accept more responsible positions, but always declined. As a starter of events at race meets Capt. Chamberlain has become pretty well known throughout the metropolitan district. He is in great demand at the big meets, for his presence in the capacity of starter is a guarantee that each and every competitor will have a fair beginning in every race.

Capt. Chamberlain has been a racer himself. He used to take part in all of his club road events, and had a hand in several century races. In the 100-mile race from Newark to Philadelphia, he finished in twenty-first position. He only rides for pleasure now.

One of the most prominent of the younger cyclists of New-Jersey is Mr. Keer. His executive ability has carried him into the very front rank of cycling, and he is recognized throughout the metropolitan district as one of its brightest wheelmen. He is President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, a member of the Hudson County Wheelmen, and a member of several committees connected with the national race meet.

Century runs are Mr. Keer's delight, but he never races. He takes great pleasure in leisurely tours, and knows the fine road system of the State like an open book.

Mr. Chiswell of Paterson is a young and successful business man of that thriving city. He is prominent in the affairs of the Tourist Cycle Club, and fills with great credit to himself and the division the office of Second Vice Consul.

When a century is arranged nowadays it is the custom to invite the other member of this committee to act as Captain of the run. And with Carl Von Lengerke at its head it invariably turns out a success. Within the last three years Mr. Von Lengerke has taken part in as many regularly-organized centuries as any other rider in

Carl Von Lengerke.

the State. He always rides in the van, and likes nothing better than to cut a lively pace for a long string of scorchers.

Mr. Von Lengerke has won an Irvington-Millburn and otherwise distinguished himself in racing circles. For several years he rode under the colors of the Atlanta Wheelmen of Newark, but now he is a member of the South Orange Field Club. He is one of the most popular riders on club runs, for there is not a route within 100 miles of Gotham that he has not wheeled over.

THE RELAY ASSIGNMENTS.

How the Three State Teams Have Been Divided for The Times Race.

Now that the teams have been selected to represent the three States in The New-York Times relay bicycle race to-morrow, the curiosity that has been shown concerning the assignment of the riders to the different twenty-five-mile runs can be appeased. The Team Committees of the three States have agreed on the assignments as follows:

	New-York.	New-Jersey.	Pennsylvania.
First relay	Owens	Hughes	Dampman.
Second relay	Beckendorf	Slavin	Buzzard.
Third relay	Henshaw	Hargan	Stewart.
Fourth relay	Harrison	Smith	Landis.
Fifth relay	Hoppe	Weiler	Wunder.
Sixth relay	Paige	Standeven	Krick.

The relays are each twenty-five miles in length, making the total distance 150 miles. The relay points are Paterson, (end of the first run,) Morristown, Wheatsheaf Hotel, Woodlawn, Trenton, and Riverton. The race will be started from the office of The New-York Times, in Newspaper Row, promptly at 9 o'clock, and, if it is run as fast as that of last year, it will be completed between 5 and 6 P. M. on the track of the Riverton Athletic Association.

Johnson Will Not Race at Asbury.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 6.—This morning W. H. Beegle, Chairman of the Race Committee of the National Bicycle meet to be held at Asbury Park in July, received the following telegram from "Tom" Eck, Johnson's manager, relative to the challenge issued by Zimmerman, champion bicyclist of the world: "Johnson will hold Zimmerman to his challenge per American Wheelmen. I posted forfeit in good faith. Zimmerman has not posted his money, and challenge for $5,000 is unreasonable. Will not ride at Asbury Park."

Zimmerman has declared all along that he will not race for less than $5,000 a side.

Why Johnson will not race at Asbury Park is something prominent wheelmen cannot understand, as the track is one of the best in the country.

Postal and Army Relay Race.

ERIE, Penn., June 6.—The relay road race between the army and postal carrier from Chicago to New-York is exciting at this point. The Blue arrived at Conneaut at 2:31. The Red arrived at Girard at 3:18, Blue at 3:20.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—The distance between Erie and Buffalo was covered by the Blue in 4 hours and 34 minutes. The Reds arrived in good condition 52½ minutes behind the Blues. They were 1 hour and 50 minutes and the Reds 57 minutes ahead of schedule here. The run was without mishap between Erie and Buffalo. The weather was very cold, but the wind was not against the men. The Red team gained 0 minutes and 11 seconds on the schedule in the eleven-mile run from Fairview to Erie.

Select Few's Road Run.

The Select Few Cyclers of Newark, N. J., have arranged a novel run for Sunday, June 16, in which over a score of cyclers from Essex County have already promised to participate. The run will be preceded by a sail by moonlight up Long Island Sound to New-Haven, Conn., on Saturday night, June 15. The run will be made from New-Haven to Newark. All arrangements have been completed, and the start will be made from Washington Park at 8 P. M. Saturday.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A. Kennedy Child of Hartford, Secretary of the Cycle Board of Trade, was in town yesterday. Mr. Child is now Acting Mayor of Hartford. He believes that professional racing is not far off, and says so.

—The bridge across the Coney Island cycle path at Church Avenue, which is being excavated for a tunnel, will be completed next week.

—The Brooklyn Good Roads Association will promote a twenty-five-mile road race over the Merrick Turnpike this season.

—J. W. Hefferman, the fast rider of the Varuna Boat Club, has applied for membership in the Kings County Wheelmen.

—Harry Tyler will ride under the Springfield Bicycle Club's colors this season.

JEFFERSON AND DECLARE

These Won the Two Stake Races at Gravesend Yesterday.

TARAL WON AGAIN WITH STOWAWAY

Favorites and Outsiders Divided Honors over a Track That Was Heavy and Slow—Griffin Was Beaten Through Carelessness.

Though there was a touch of late Spring or early Autumn in the air at Gravesend yesterday, there was a good crowd at the track to see the races decided. There were six of these, and the speculators had considerable trouble in spotting the winners. Owlet, McKee, and Declare rewarded the backers of the favorites by winning their respective races. Merry Prince should have done the same thing, but Griffin, after having won the race from The Native, who was a big "tip" for it, lost it by easing up on his mount and allowing Jefferson to come up and beat him in the short run home. Just why Stowaway was neglected in the last race was a mystery, as he has been running good, consistent races, at the meeting, and deserved a backing, rather than Beldemer or Peacemaker, neither of which has yet won at the track.

The opening dash of a mile was no race at all, Owlet winning from Patrician, the only other starter in a common gallop.

It took Mr. Rowe three-quarters of an hour to get the horses away for the second race, a six-furlong dash for three-year-olds, in which ten ran. Horses and boys were alike on their bad behavior, and it was impossible to make anything like an equitable start. So after the race all the jockeys but Penn, Midgely, and Doggett were fined $50 each for disobedience of orders.

When the horses did get away, Milton T. and Heliopolis started out in front as if they were going to have the race entirely between themselves. But at the head of the stretch both stopped almost to a walk and they were the last two to finish. McKee, the favorite, and Manchester made the race from the head of the stretch, the former winning by a length. Hailstone was a poor third, beaten a half dozen lengths by Manchester.

The first of the stake races was the Blemton, a five-furlong dash that would have been won by the Blemton Stable's candidate, Merry Prince, but for the fact that Griffin, who rode him, was caught napping just at the finish. Merry Prince, The Native, and Jefferson swung into the stretch on about even terms. The first-named was the choice of the field, with The Native next, and Jefferson on the inside. Griffin beat The Native out in the run to the last sixteenth pole, where Griffin, thinking he had the race won, eased up on his mount. Then Reiff went to work on Jefferson, and, coming with a rush, beat Merry Prince out by a head before Griffin could get the latter going again. It was a cleverly won and an absurdly and unnecessarily lost race.

Declare was made a hot favorite for the Oneck Stakes, at a mile and a sixteenth, although his owner, President Dwyer, did not think he had a chance to beat Song and Dance. But the latter had a case of the sulks and was satisfied to run in last place until the horses had reached the head of the stretch. There Declare and Sue Kittle were running neck and head. But under the least bit of urging Declare went to the front and opened up a lead of a couple of lengths. He was then under a steadying pull to the finish, and so far away that Song and Dance, who began to run strong at the end, could not catch him. So Declare won by a length and a half from the Belmont horse. Ajax, who had made the running in the early stages of the race, was a poor third.

Richard Croker's colors were seen on the American turf for the first time this year when Midgely wore them in the fifth race, he having ridden on Bulwark. But Mr. Croker's colt cut no figure in the race, finishing sixth in the field of seven. Shakespeare and Patrol, the two horses that got the worst of the start—they being the last to get away—were the first two to finish, Shakespeare winning a good race by a length from Patrol, who just beat Arline a head for the place. Teko, with Taral up, was made the favorite once more, and was once again beaten, he being a poor fourth at the end.

Stowaway, ridden very cleverly by Fred Taral, won the last race, a handicap at a mile, in which he was giving so much weight to all the other starters that the talent decided he could not win, and 6 to 1 was freely laid against him. Beldemere and Peacemaker were about even favorites. The former ran a good race, but the latter was very badly messed about by Lambley, the elder, who killed whatever chance the horse might have had by his atrocious riding. Taral played a waiting game with Stowaway, allowing Factotum, closely followed by Beldemere and Chiswick, to make the running.

Directly the horses swung into the stretch, Taral gave Stowaway the whip and spur, and, coming with a fine burst of speed, won by two lengths from Ed Kearney, who, also finishing under a drive, beat Chiswick by a length for the place, the latter a head before Beldemere. Stowaway pulled up lame, as usual.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the average betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for all ages, of $20 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Owlet, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 3 years, by Rossington-Mary Owsley, 80 pounds.....(O'Leary)
2—Patrician, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 109.....(Doggett)

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5...Owlet	—1	1—1..Patrician	—

Won by three lengths.

⁂

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, of $20 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17. No bid for the winner.

1—McKee, J. Shields & Co.'s br. g., by Tremont-Sequence, 102½ pounds, $700.....(Griffin)
2—Manchester, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, b. c., 117, $1,000.....(Taral)
3—Hailstone, G. Graham's b. c., 113, $800.....(Penn)

4—Romping Girl, 95.	8—Golden Gate, 100.
5—Corncob, 107.	9—Milton T., 100.
6—Cromwell, 108.	10—Heliopolis, 107.
7—Ettarre, 95.	

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
11—5..McKee	4—5	4—1..Cromwell	8—5
5—1..Manchester	8—5	6—1..Ettarre	3—1
6—1..Hailstone	4—1	20—1..Golden Gate	8—1
20—1..Romping Girl	8—1	6—1..Milton T.	2—1
15—1..Corncob	6—1	10—1..Heliopolis	4—1

Won by a length; six lengths between second and third.

⁂

THIRD RACE.—The Blemton Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $20 each, starters to pay $50 additional; stake guaranteed to be worth $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04.

1—Jefferson, J. J. McCafferty's b. g., by Buchanan-Pauline Lee, 105 pounds.....(Reiff)
2—Merry Prince, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 118.....(Griffin)
3—The Native, Ramapo Stable's ch. c., 108.....(Doggett)
4—Del Coronado, 115.

Betting.			
To win.	Place.	To win	Place.
3—1..Jefferson	4—5	5—2..The Native	3—5
6—5..Merry Prince	2—5	20—1..Del Coronado	5—1

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

⁂

FOURTH RACE.—The Oneck Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $20 each, starters to pay $50 additional; $400 guaranteed, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Declare, P. J. Dwyer's br. c., 4 years, by Stratford-Clara, 112 pounds, $2,200.....(Doggett)
2—Song and Dance, Blemton Stable's b. g., 4, 105, $1,800.....(Griffin)
3—Ajax, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, br. h., 5, 106, $1,200.....(Lambley)
4—Sue Kittie, 3, 83.....5—Captain T, 5, 104.

Betting.			
To win.	Place.	To win.	Place.
7—5..Declare	2—5	6—1..Sue Kittie	7—5
6—1..Song and Dance	4—5	3—1..Captain T	2—1
4—1..Ajax	1—1		

Won by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

⁂

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden two-year-olds, of $20 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04¾.

1—Shakespeare, R. W. Walden & Son's ch. c., by Plenipo-Avindale, 112 pounds.....(Penn)
2—Patrol, Blemton Stable's b. g., 106.....(Griffin)
3—Arline, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., 109.....(Reiff)
4—Teko, 113.....6—Bulwark, 112.
5—Dr. Wylie, 112.....7—Medica, 109.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Shakespeare	4—5	8—1..Dr. Wylie	5—2
4—1..Patrol	6—5	8—1..Bulwark	8—1
6—1..Arline	7—5	6—1..Medica	8—5
8—5..Teko	2—5		

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

⁂

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $20 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One Mile. Time—1:44¼.

1—Stowaway, McStea & Clark's ch. h., 5 years, by Spendthrift-Carrie Phillips, 116 pounds.....(Taral)
2—Ed Kearney, R. D. Leach's ch. c., 4, 108.....(Doggett)
3—Chiswick, J. H. White's b. h., 5, 104.....(Penn)
4—Beldemere, 4, 104.....6—Hermanita, 3, 93.
5—Peacemaker, 4, 107.....7—Factotum, 4, 98.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Stowaway	2—1	5—2..Peacemaker	4—5
4—1..Ed Kearney	7—5	15—1..Hermanita	6—1
5—1..Chiswick	2—1	10—1..Factotum	4—1
11—5..Beldemere	3—5		

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Results at Hawthorne Park.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The races at Hawthorne Park to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Oakley, 102 pounds, (Chorn,) 3 to 10, won; Doekstader, 100, (Clay,) 6 to 1, second; Glenn Luck, 102, (E. Cochrane,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. My Hebe, Folly, Hay Rack, and Linda C., also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a quarter; selling. Daily America, 103 pounds, (Chorn,) 9 to 10, won; Pepper, 90, (L. Soden,) 7 to 2, second; Booze, 91, (E. Cochrane,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:07¾. Miles Standish also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Lady Maud, 109 pounds, (E. Cochrane,) 6 to 1, won; Frontier, 112, (Chorn,) 8 to 5, second; Ostler Joe, 112, (A. Brown,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:56¾. Doubtful, Sir Wellington, Hackel, Cutaway, Amente, Believille, Highland Fling, and First Deal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Ottyana, 111 pounds, (Chorn,) 9 to 10, won; Baron, 95, (Magnuson,) 30 to 1, second; Emperor, 102, (Krause,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Hanover, May Rose, Tremor, Fair Knight, and Adam Johnson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Candor, 106 pounds, (Chorn,) 3 to 2, won; Somersault, 111, (McGlone,) 6 to 5, second; La Moore, 102, (L. Soden,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Zaidivar and Delmos also ran.

RACING DATES ARRANGED.

Plans for the Season in This Vicinity Agreed Upon.

At a meeting of The Jockey Club held at the Brooklyn Club's track yesterday afternoon the question of racing dates after the Brooklyn meeting ends, on Thursday of next week, was discussed, and a plan extending into September was definitely agreed on. The question of dates when Morris Park will be reopened could not be settled with absolute certainty.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club will extend its meeting into next week, giving races on Tuesday and Thursday, so that horsemen will have something to busy themselves with on the two racing days preceding the running of the Suburban.

The Coney Island Jockey Club will open its gates to the public on Saturday week, when the Suburban is to be run, as well as the first half of the double event. Coney Island will have clear dates up to and including July 4, and will race three or four days each week certainly, with a possibility of daily racing if the patronage should warrant it. In spite of the fact that the outlook is not of the rosiest, the club has gone ahead in its usual liberal fashion. The grounds are being beautified with flower plots, the clubhouse inclosure and paddock have been greatly enlarged, and it is understood that the management has finally decided to have music, as it has for years past. The managers have also engaged James Villepigue to do the catering, which insures the best possible in the way of food and drink. The price of admission is to be fixed at $1.50, with an extra charge for paddock badges.

On Friday, July 5, the season will begin at the Brighton Beach track, the meeting to continue under the new management, with Assemblyman John A. Hennessey as President, until and including Saturday, July 13. There will be racing every day at Brighton.

Monday, July 15, the new Queens County Jockey Club will begin its season at the new mile track at Aqueduct Park, L. I., and race for a week, every day, the Brighton Beach and Aqueduct tracks alternating until Friday, Aug. 23, Brigiton having the week from Aug. 19 to 23, inclusive. This arrangement will give Brighton Beach twenty-six clear racing days and the Queens County Club seventeen days.

The Coney Island Jockey Club will begin its Fall meeting on Saturday, Aug. 24, the number of days' racing and the dates therefor to be settled later. The Brooklyn Jockey Club will follow with its Fall meeting, after which Brighton Beach will have a Fall Meeting of ten or twelve days, this carrying the meeting into early or middle October. Then will probably follow the Morris Park racing meeting and steeplechase meet, and the racing season in the State will wind up with a meeting of ten or twelve days at the Aqueduct track.

James Rowe will act as starter at all of the meetings, and Major Joseph J. Burke, who is now acting as presiding judge at the St. Louis races, has been engaged to act as presiding Steward at all of the meetings. He will close his duties at St. Louis on Wednesday next, and reach here in time to officiate at the opening of the meeting at the Coney Island Club's track. Major Burke's appointment will gratify every racing man, as he is thoroughly honest, competent, fearless, and in every way qualified for the place.

Horses Banquet Must Beat.

LONDON, June 6.—The probable starters in the race for the Manchester Cup of 2,000 sovereigns at Manchester to-morrow, at a mile and three-quarters, together with their jockeys and weights, are:

The Prince of Wales's Florizel II., four years old, 108 pounds, (Calder.)
Gottschalk's Cypria, five years, 102 pounds, (T. Loates.)
P. Buchanan's The Docker, four years, 93 pounds, (Fawdon.)
J. H. Houldsworth's Bushey Park, six years, 112 pounds, (Cannon.)
M. F. Dwyer's Banquet II., aged, 112 pounds, (Simms.)
Captain Machell's Campanajo, three years, 84 pounds, (Ward.)
Leopold de Rothschild's Rodomont, four years, 71 pounds, (Toon.)
Mr. Cohen's Green Lawn, four years, 100 pounds, (Bradford.)
C. J. Blake's Rock Dove, four years, 95 pounds, (Clayton.)
Sir J. Thursby's Convent, five years, 98 pounds, (Allsopp.)
Mr. Dartmoor's Glentilt, four years, 90 pounds, (H. Cannon.)
Mr. Dobell's The Rush, three years, 84 pounds, (Grimshaw.)

The betting to-night is 4 to 1 against Florizel II., 6 to 1 against Cypria, 8 to 1 against The Docker, 9 to 1 each against Bushey Park, Banquet II., and Campanajo, 10 to 1 against Rodomont, 12 to 1 against Green Lawn, 17 to 1 each against Rock Dove and Convent, 20 to 1 against Glentilt, and 25 to 1 against The Rush.

Trotting at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 6.—The second day's racing at the County Fair Grounds, under the auspices of the Harlem Valley Stock Farm, resulted as follows:

First Race, 2:33 Class, Trotting.—Purse $250.

Matilda V., br. m., William L. Marks, Sound Beach, Conn.....1 1 1
Bradford, ch. g., Brown Brothers, East View.....2 4 2
Fast Asleep, blk. g., C. G. Matens, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....3 3 4
Eulata, b. m., A. Weir, Fort Chester.....4 2 3

Time—2:27¼; 2:26¾; 2:27¾.

Second Race, 2:45 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $250.

Roy, b. g., C. E. Swan, Norwalk, Conn.....1 1 1
Alleppo, ch. g., C. G. Martens, Mount Vernon.....3 3 2
Waxmont, b. s., Kittle Stock Farm, Mount Kisco.....6 2 3
Gold Gift, b. g., Master W. H. Brooks, New-York.....2 5 6
Onondaga, br. g., W. H. Wilkins, White Plains.....5 7 4
Zuleika, br. m., W. J. Moore, Astoria, L. I.....4 6 7
Belle D., b. m., William Deveson, White Plains.....7 4 5

Time—2:35½; 2:31¼; 2:32¼.

King Wilkes Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 6.—The valuable George Wilkes stallion King Wilkes died last night at Woodburn farm. He was nineteen years old, and the sire of eight trotters, the list including Oliver K., 2:16¾.

T. C. Anglin has lost by death the nine-year-old brood mare Wilksie M., 2:22¾, the dam of Nellie A., the queen of the two-year-olds in 1893.

NOTES FOR RACEGOERS.

—W. J. Fitzpatrick, once one of the most famous jockeys in the country, and whose almost reckless riding when in a tight finish won for him the nickname of "Dare-Devil Fitz," has been engaged to act as starter at the Narragansett Park meeting, which begins at Providence, R. I., on June 19. Francis Trevelyan will act as presiding judge, and as steward representing The Jockey Club at the meeting. Programmo for the first week will be issued on Tuesday next.

—Domino, Ramapo, Sir Walter, Rubicon, and Bassetlaw are each receiving special preparation for the Suburban, and Lazzarone, Declare, and others are being worked for the contest. Rey el Santa Anita has so far recovered from his recent injury that Trainer Sam Hildreth has begun working him in hopes he may get up to participation in the big event. Mr. James R. Keene believes that he will certainly win the race with Domino.

—Brown & Rogers entered their Realization winner, Daily America, in a selling race at Hawthorne Park, Chicago, yesterday, at a selling price of $1,100. He won the race, and Eugene Leigh, who always has his eye open for a bargain, bid him up to $3,000. Trainer Rogers retained him by another bid of $5. It made winning the race a costly experience.

—Mr. August Belmont was in pretty hard luck yesterday. He started three horses, Merry Prince, Song and Dance, and Patrol, and each finished in second place. Mrs. Belmont, who watched the races from her box, was much more disappointed than her husband, as she takes a very great interest in her husband's racing stable this year.

—"Lucky" Baldwin is expected here to-day to try and secure a license for "Bill" Brien to train the Santa Anita Stable horses on The Jockey Club tracks. His chances of accomplishing his purpose are anything but rosy, as Brien's reputation is such that it will be no easy task for him to get the necessary license.

—The stable of George B. Inches at Jerome Park was struck by lightning during the storm on Wednesday evening, and the three-year-old filly Frivolity, by Powhatan, was paralyzed by the stroke. A stable companion, a two-year-old colt, by Ben Ali, was killed by the lightning.

NEW-YORK'S IMPROVED BASEBALL.

Did Not Allow Cincinnati to Score in a Well-Played Game.

Results of Yesterday's Game.

New-York, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
Brooklyn, 12; Louisville, 11.
Boston, 7; Pittsburg, 5.
St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
Chicago, 13; Baltimore, 10.
Washington, 7; Cleveland, 3.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	25	13	.658
Chicago	23	16	.590
Baltimore	18	12	.581
Boston	18	13	.581
Cincinnati	21	16	.568
Cleveland	20	16	.555
Philadelphia	18	16	.529
New-York	18	17	.514
Brooklyn	15	19	.441
Washington	15	20	.429
St. Louis	14	24	.368
Louisville	6	28	.176

The shake-up in the New-York baseball team seems to have had the desired effect upon the patrons of the game, as there were fully 4,000 people on the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the contest between the New-York and Cincinnati clubs.

The New-York public were looking for an improvement in the playing of the game, and they saw it.

With Rusie in the box fortune once more smiled upon the New-Yorks and they took the Cincinnatis into camp by a small score, after a brilliant game, to the satisfaction of the spectators.

The game began with the New-Yorks at the bat, and, while Burke failed to do anything more than pop up a little fly to Smith, Tiernan drove a hard liner to left, which looked as though it was going to do some damage, but it was unexpectedly captured by Hogriever, after a hard run. The crowd then showed their respect and appreciation for Davis by applauding him most heartily as he stepped up to the plate. The best he could do, however, in the shape of a response was to drive a hot liner to Smith at short and retire at first base.

The visitors really fared no better in their half of the inning. Latham led off with a long fly to left, which was captured by Burke. Hoy tried to bunt, but got left. McPhee hit a hot liner to Farrell, who fumbled the ball, and the batsman reached first in safety. "Buck" Ewing was the next man at the bat, and he was given a hearty welcome when he stepped up to the plate. Ewing, who still holds a warm spot in the hearts of the New-York baseball public, responded with a clean base hit. Miller then drove a long liner to centre field, and Van Haltren put an end to the prospects of scoring by capturing the ball.

Friendship ceased in the second inning, when Doyle hit a ball into McPhee's territory and beat the sphere to first. It was a close decision, and the Cincinnatis howled like wolves. Van Haltren's sacrifice sent Doyle to second, and he scored on Farrell's hard drive to Miller, which the latter failed to handle.

Nothing more in the scoring line was accomplished until the sixth inning, when the New-Yorks, to the joy of the spectators, added one more run to their score. Burke led off with a single, stole second, and reached third on Spies's low throw. Tiernan then made a safe hit, and Burke scored with the utmost ease.

President Freedman, with a view to strengthen the team, offered Mr. Robinson of the Cleveland Club $10,000 for the releases of McKeon and Burkett, but his generous offer was not accepted. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Davis, 1b	0	0	9	2	0
Doyle, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Farrell, 3b	0	1	0	0	1
Wilson, c	0	0	9	1	0
Rusie, p	0	0	2	2	0
Fuller, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Total	2	8	27	12	2

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Latham, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Hoy, cf	0	0	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b	0	1	4	4	1
Ewing, 1b	0	1	8	0	1
Miller, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, ss	0	0	4	4	0
Spies, c	0	1	2	2	3
Parrott, p	0	0	2	1	0
Hogr'ver, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Total	0	4	27	14	5

New-York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—New-York, 1. First base by errors—New-York, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 4; Cincinnati, 5. Struck out—By Rusie, 8; by Parrott, 1. Stolen bases—Burke, Tiernan, Fuller, Spies. Wild pitch—Rusie. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

BOTH TEAMS HIT THE BALL.

But Brooklyn Won the Game from Louisville by a Run.

Despite the fact that it was Ladies' Day at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon there were scarcely 2,000 spectators present.

The visitors went to the bat first, and, with the exception of the recognition "Dave" Brouthers got from the spectators when he came to the bat, the first half of the inning was uneventful. In the last half, however, the Brooklyns started the ball rolling by scoring two runs. Griffin was the first man to face the music for the home team, and when he stepped up to the home plate he was presented with a jewel case. He showed his gratitude by driving the ball into left field for two bases. After Corcoran flied out to O'Brien, Lachance made a single and reached second on an error by Shugart, while Griffin scored. Treadway then drove the ball into deep right centre, and Lachance scored, while Treadway was thrown out trying to reach second. Shindle died an easy death at first, on a fine throw by Kemmer.

In the second inning Louisville scored her first run by Clarke getting his base on an error by Shindle. Clarke went to second and third on the outs of Kemmer and Walsh, and scored on a single by Collins. In the last half of the inning an error by Brouthers gave Daly a life. Anderson hit in the direction of second base, giving O'Brien a chance for a double play, but Shugart failed to hold the ball, and both runners were safe. They each advanced a base on Grim's sacrifice, and both scored on Treadway's single, while the latter was run down between third and home on the grounder Griffin hit to Kemmer. Griffin reached second on the play, and scored on Lachance's single to centre.

The ride changed in the third inning, when the Louisvilles added six runs to their score. Preston led off with a two-base hit to right field. O'Brien hit in the same direction, and, on Treadway's error, reached second, while Preston scored. Shugart was given his base on balls. Then Brouthers made a hit, and O'Brien scored. Lucid was then replaced by Kennedy, and Clark showed his appreciation of the change by lining out a single to left, which scored Shugart and Brouthers. Welch sent a two-bagger to right and Clark scored, and a moment later Welch scored on a single by Coll

MASONS CONDEMN REPORTS

The Grand Lodge Says "Women Masons" Are Not Connected with It.

CONSIDERS PUBLICATIONS IMPROPER

The Annual Session Closed with Warrants of Admission to Four New Lodges and Recognition of One in Norway.

The Masonic Grand Lodge, which had been in session since Tuesday, concluded its labors yesterday afternoon, and it will not meet again until next June, unless it is specially convened by the Grand Master for some emergency.

At the opening of the session yesterday Deputy Grand Master Sutherland rose to a question of privilege and called the attention of the representatives to the publication in a morning newspaper of a report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, which he said was unauthorized and improper, in that it connected the doings of the Grand Lodge with those of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, or the "women Masons," as they had been termed, although the latter was not in any manner connected with the Grand Lodge. He said that a great deal had been published, both in the secular press and in the journals devoted to Masonic matters, which he considered improper for publication. Past Grand Master Paige followed with remarks in the same strain, and at his suggestion the subject was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for consideration

Warrants were granted to the following new lodges, which have been working under dispensation: Arion, at Little Valley; Hebron, at William's Bridge; Sconondoa, at Vernon, and John Hodge, at Naples.

The charter of Orange Lodge, No. 621, was declared forfeited, as the lodge has not paid dues to the Grand Lodge for the past three years. The lodge has but nineteen members and is in a moribund condition.

The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund were given authority to enlarge the home and school building at Utica, by extending the east wing; to make necessary alterations and improvements to the structure, and to erect a building for hospital purposes, for which they have been authorized to expend $70,000 of cash on hand if it is deemed necessary. In no event is the reserve fund of $131,000, invested in mortgage at 5 per cent., to be infringed upon.

An amendment to the constitution was proposed making the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund who were in office from 1880 to 1894, during the building and completion of the home and school, permanent members of the Grand Lodge, in recognition of their services during those years. After a long discussion, the amendment was accepted and laid over until the next annual communication, when the revised constitution will come up for final action. The brethren affected by this proposition are Alexander T. Goodwin, E. B. Harper, George Hayes, and George S. Wiley.

The request of the Grand Lodge of Norway for recognition and an interchange of representatives was granted, but a similar request from the Grand Orient of Italy was denied, owing to irregularities in the composition of that body.

An oil portrait of Past Grand Master Frederick A. Burnham was presented to the Grand Lodge by a number of his friends. The presentation speech was made by Past Grand Master John W. Vrooman, and the portrait was accepted on behalf of the Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master Joseph J. Couch.

George H. Raymond, who had held the position of Grand Lecturer for twenty-nine years, was, owing to his weak physical condition, retired with the title of Grand Lecturer Emeritus, and will receive a salary of $1,500 per annum during the rest of his life.

The officers of the Grand Lodge, elected on Wednesday, were installed with impressive services by Past Grand Master Burnham. Townsend Scudder acted as Grand Marshal. After the installation, Grand Master Stewart addressed the representatives, thanking them for the honor they had conferred upon him by choosing him as Grand Master, and pledging his best efforts for the interests of the fraternity. He cautioned the representatives to be careful of the material which was admitted into the lodges, as it was not by an increase in numbers that the craft was benefited, but by the character of the men admitted to its ranks. He also suggested that in the present prosperous condition of the fraternity in this State, it would be possible to reduce the per capita tax paid by the subordinate lodges into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, and thus relieve the burden borne by the lodges.

The Grand Master nominated Charles W. Mead of Albany and Townsend Scudder of Glen Head as Commissioners of Appeals, and the nominations were unanimously approved by the representatives. Mead succeeds himself, and Scudder was chosen in place of Rollin M. Morgan.

This concluded the business of the session, and the Grand Lodge was closed.

The appointive officers of the Grand Lodge will be named by Grand Master Stewart within the next thirty days. They comprise thirty District Deputy Grand Masters, three Grand Chaplains, Grand Marshal, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, four Grand Stewards, Senior and Junior Grand Deacons, Grand Lecturer, Grand Librarian, Grand Pursuivant, and Grand Tiler.

NEW OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The Session of the Order of the Eastern Star Closed.

The Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star discussed for several hours yesterday the revised constitution and statutes which were presented at the last annual session, and which had been under consideration by the subordinate chapters during the last year. The revised constitution and statutes when finally adopted last evening retained the more important features of the original laws of the order.

A copy of the law recently passed by the Legislature incorporating the Grand Chapter was presented and accepted. Under the provisions of the act a Board of Trustees was elected as follows:

George S. Barber, Brooklyn; Frederick C. Wurtz, Rochester; James E. Batsford, Waterloo; Hannah L. Quinn, Rebecca L. Stiefel, and Elizabeth Demarest, this city, and Emily Barber, Brooklyn.

It was 7 o'clock last evening when the installation of the newly-elected officers was commenced, and two hours and three-quarters were occupied by the ceremony.

The Grand Matron, Mrs. Jessie Ray, announced the following appointments for the ensuing year.

Grand Adah, Mrs. Marian Levy; Grand Ruth, Mrs. Ida Van Pelt; Grand Esther, Mrs. Anna W. Taft; Grand Martha, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook; Grand Electa, Mrs. Josie Taussig; Grand Warder, Mrs. Sarah Jones; Grand Chaplains, James Kennedy and James E. Wilder; Grand Lecturer, Alonzo J. Burton; Grand Marshal, Charles E. Light; Grand Organist, Mrs. Jennie E. Watson, and Grand Sentinel, William Capel.

The chapter then closed its session.

MAY BOTHER SOME SCHOOL TRUSTEES

J. F. Darling Said to be Again an Applicant for a Principalship.

The matter of the investigation of the Fourth Ward Trustees by the Board of Education, which was begun before the Mayor's removals were made, is to be resumed to-day at 4 P. M.

The New-York Times of Feb. 19 and 20 presented evidence that caused the removal of one of these Trustees, William Gay, whose home was in Brooklyn.

The Principalship of Evening School, No. 1, for the term of 1895-6 will also be taken up at to-day's meeting. It is said that J. F. Darling, who was Principal of the school for five years until the Trustees failed to reappoint him in June, 1894, is again an applicant for the position. It is also said that the Trustees, who are all friends of P. Diver, as was shown in The New-York Times of Feb. 20, in order to prevent their being investigated and in order to prevent Mr. Darling's reinstatement, are preparing to attack him, so as to impeach his credibility in any evidence he may be called upon to give before the Board of Education.

Mr. Darling, as before, refuses to anticipate the deliberations of the various committees of the Board of Education.

TO LONG ISLAND DEFENDERS

A Tablet to be Erected in Commemoration of the Intrenchments Which Saved Washington's Army from Annihilation.

The Long Island Association of the Sons of the Revolution will erect a tablet at Fulton and Nevins Streets, Brooklyn, on June 10, to commemorate the line of defense at the Battle of Long Island.

The members of the Association and their guests will assemble at 335 Schermerhorn Street at 3:30 in the afternoon and march in a body to the site selected for the tablet. After the formal dedication ceremonies, which will be short, those participating in them will return to the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company's building, where a collation will be served. Members of the Sons of the Revolution who may be present are expected to wear the insignia of the society.

According to the testimony of those on both sides of the Revolutionary War, the army under Washington could not have been saved from either total capture or annihilation had it not been for the works so prudently erected by Lord Stirling, the Continental General, several months before the battle took place.

The British troops, under Gen. Howe, landed in Gravesend Bay and forced the Continental Army back upon Brooklyn. Thompson's "History of Long Island" says:

"A line of intrenchments was formed from a ditch near the late toll gate of the Bridge Company at the Navy Yard, to Fort Greene, then called Fort Putnam, and from thence to Freek's Millpond. A strong work was erected on the lands of Johannes Debevoise and Van Brunt; a redoubt was thrown up on Bueme's Hill, opposite Brown's Mills, and another on land of John Johnson, west of Fort Greene.

"This line as it would now be marked on the map began at Wallabout Creek and extended to Fort Greene, thence running to the headquarters of Gowanus Creek. It

Tablet to Commemorate Long Island's Defense.

crossed the Brooklyn and Jamaica highway near the present junction of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, and reached Gowanus Creek near the present junction of Nevins and Baltic Streets.

The Historical Society Record has the following description of the erection of this line of fortifications.

Early in March, 1776, the regiment of Col. Ward, numbering 519 men, was engaged, under the direction of Gen. Greene, as engineer, in forming a line of defenses to protect the shore of the East River from approach by land. On the 13th of that month Lord Stirling issued orders that all male inhabitants of Kings County, both white and black, should perform fatigue duty on the intrenchments, one half day being required of each person to labor thereon every alternate day. The lines which defended the peninsula upon which the two villages of "Brooklyn Church" and "Brooklyn Ferry" were erected were, however, more imposing in appearance than formidable for resistance.

During the night of Aug. 27, 1776, Washington, who had presented a firm front to the enemy during the day, quietly evacuated his strong position, which the British had feared to assault without the aid of their heavy guns. His army was ferried over the East River to New-York, and it was not until daylight that the British sentries discovered that the Continental Army had stolen a march upon them, and had safely escaped the peril of being cut off from their main land communications by British warships, until Gen. Howe was able to carry their position by assault.

Bitter blame was attached to the officers in command of the British troops by the home government and a Parliamentary inquiry into their failure to capture the Continental Army was held in 1777. From the evidence given at this inquiry it seems that Gen. Howe was afraid that any attempt to carry such formidable looking works would be attended with severe loss.

The Long Island Association of the Sons of the Revolution at the close of its historical memorandum respecting the erection of the tablet says:

"The location of the tablet upon a main thoroughfare, in the heart of the business centre of the City of Brooklyn, will serve the double purpose of marking a historic spot and keeping alive the spirit of '76 among the multitudes who will daily pass it by, stimulating patriotism, and reviving reverence for that noble band of freemen who thought no sacrifice too great, no suffering too severe, to be endured in the cause of liberty."

HUNTED THE "PANTS AGENT" DOWN

Butcher Desroth, Swindled Out of $1 for Suppositious Trousers, Chased Schaumberg into Captivity.

William Schaumberg, thirty years old, well dressed, and shrewd-looking, was arraigned as a swindler before Justice Koch, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and remanded for further investigation, on a charge of swindling Frederick W. Desroth, a butcher, of 2,174 Eighth Avenue. The police think the prisoner has swindled hundreds of people by a clever trick.

Schaumberg, it is charged, visited Desroth about three weeks ago, announced himself as the agent of the Elite Pants Company of 1,140 Broadway, and, after exhibiting numerous samples of cloth, induced Desroth to order a pair of trousers to cost $4 and to pay $1 on account. Schaumberg gave Desroth a receipt for the money, and agreed to deliver the trousers in three days. After a week had elapsed and the trousers were not delivered Desroth went to 1,140 Broadway and found the place occupied by a telegraph office. The telegraph people told Desroth that he was one of hundreds of callers after the pants company.

Desroth has spent all his spare time since looking for Schaumberg, and yesterday afternoon saw him at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Seventh Avenue and followed him, looking about for a policeman as he went along.

Schaumberg noticed that Desroth was following him, and started on a brisk run, with Desroth close at his heels. The chase led to Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, where Schaumberg darted into a lodging house on the corner.

Desroth found a policeman and with him went to the lodging house. After a search they found him in one of the rooms, busily engaged in tearing up a note book full of entries. He was arrested.

The fragments of the note book showed that it contained a number of names and a list of houses in various parts of the city. It is expected that there will be many complainants against him in court to-day.

Alleged Incendiaries Indicted.

Morris Schoenholz, Isaac Zuker, and Abraham Krone were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury. Krone and Schoenholz are charged with complicity in setting fire on or about Feb. 1, 1893, to Krone's clothing store, Park Row, near Baxter Street.

Schoenholz is also indicted for having set fire to the house 206 Division Street. Isaac Zuker is accused of having started a fire in the house 556 Tenth Avenue..

Schoenholz and Krone were to have been examined by Recorder Goff yesterday afternoon. The indictments intervened, and there was no examination. Krone appeared and furnished a second bond for $4,000, he having furnished Wednesday one for the same amount. Schoenholz is in jail in default of $15,000 bail.

The principal testimony against the men was given by Fire Marshal Mitchel and Capt. White of Engine No. 12.

BOUGHT A HOUSE FOR $1.50

Old Buildings in Mulberry Bend Sold at Auction.

LITTLE TIME FOR TENANTS TO MOVE

All the Structures Must be Torn Down Within Thirty Days—The "Bend's" Place in New-York's History.

Old houses in Mulberry Bend brought small prices yesterday. They were sold at auction by order of the Park Department, which has acquired the property in the historic "Bend" for the purpose of turning it into a public park. The block of buildings is bounded by Mulberry, Park, Baxter, and Bayard Streets, and the wretched, ill-favored tenements on this block, inhabited exclusively by Italians, were sold for about $800.

The "Bend" has been one of the darkest spots in the old Sixth Ward. In the olden times it was the scene of almost continual riot and disorder. The ward was known as the "Bloody Sixth" at that time, and there was continual strife between the disorderly elements, which formed such a large part of its population, and the police. During the warfare between the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bowery Boys," which culminated in a bloody riot in July, 1857, the "Dead Rabbits" were largely recruited from Mulberry Bend. The riot lasted several days, and as the Metropolitan Police force, which was then in process of organization, was unable to overcome the mob, the militia was called out and suppressed the disorder.

The "Bend" was the scene of many murders and atrocious assaults committed by the rum-frenzied denizens of the rookeries. After the war, negroes began to inhabit the dilapidated tenements, and to a great extent crowded out the old inhabitants, and the negroes have been in turn crowded out by Italians. The character of the neighborhood has deteriorated, if that were possible. The tenements have become filthier and more dilapidated. These houses have for many years been unfit for human habitation.

The Park Department having acquired this property, it was necessary, under the law, that the buildings should be sold at auction. The sale yesterday was attended by a motley crowd. There were no regular dealers in building materials present, as the materials in the buildings were so old and so filthy that they were not in any sense desirable. There were ninety-nine parcels in all sold. Most of the buildings were of brick, but there were a few frame structures. Some of the buildings were tumbledown sheds in back alleys.

The first house sold brought $110, but the purchaser will probably not realize one-half of that. The second house sold for $3.50. Few of the buildings brought more than $10, and one sold for $1.50, which was the lowest price.

The terms of the sale require that the purchasers must tear down the buildings and remove the materials at their own expense within thirty days. In some cases there are tenants in the houses who owe many months' back rent. The new owners have the right to collect the money if they can get it. The tenants were informed some time ago that the houses had been purchased by the Park Department, and they would be required to move out, but they made no attempt to get out, either not understanding the notice or waiting until the last moment to look for another shelter. The purchasers took immediate possession of the structures, and were left to make the best terms they could with the tenants. Some of the purchasers gave the tenants a few days' time to vacate. One man, who had purchased a three-story tenement, with a store on the ground floor, for $2.75, entered into possession at once, and began to demolish the structure. The keeper of the store protested, and there was a lively row, which required the services of two policemen to quell.

It was not until after the sale was over that the ignorant tenants realized they would have to go. Then there was a scurrying round the neighborhood to find vacant rooms. The demolition of the buildings will be begun in earnest to-day.

EX-MAYOR MATTHEWS WILL PROSECUTE

Will Do Everything in His Power to Prevent Extortion by Policemen.

BOSTON, June 6.—Ex-Mayor Matthews of Boston, who claims he was forced by a New-York police officer to pay an alleged telephone bill of $2, said this afternoon:

"I am very willing to go to New-York and testify against this officer, because I think I shall be performing a public duty if I can do anything to stop the intimidation of travelers which has been permitted in New-York for years.

"Innumerable instances have occurred of overcharges by hackmen, which have been collected under threats of arrest by police officers stationed at the depot. In fact, it is common talk among travelers to New-York that the officers stationed at the depot regard themselves as courts of law, organized for the purpose of protecting hack drivers, bunko steerers, green goods men, and other extortionists in their warfare on the public.

"It seemed to me that this was an excellent chance to make a test case, and find out whether such acts were to be permitted, or whether the Police Commission of New-York, as now reorganized and reformed, would not do something to protect travelers against imposition of this kind.

"Whether the claim of the telephone company was a just one or not has nothing to do with the case. It was a purely civil claim, which no officer of the peace has anything to do with, in the absence of warrant or other legal process. The trouble with the telephone company was that I tried to get connection with Boston by long-distance wire, and while I was told that connection was made, I was unable to hear a word, and could, of course, hold no communication. Under these circumstances, I do not believe the company was entitled to its two-dollar bill, and it never would have been paid if it had not been for the unwarranted and arbitrary interference of the New-York police officer.

"I see that Mr. Roosevelt says that the officer cannot be prosecuted unless I go over to New-York and appear before the commission. I shall be very glad to do so, or to do anything else I can to aid in putting an end to what has been for years an intolerable imposition on travelers at the Forty-second Street Station in New-York."

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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

26 EAST 11th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for two or three gentlemen, with board.

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FOR RENT.—Room, nicely furnished; running hot and cold water; gentlemen only. 56 West 50th St.

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Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

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and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 751, 944, and 1,823 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 240 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes;" can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts, 144 pages, 3 colored maps. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

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A high altitude mountain resort. Elevation, 1,960 feet. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Good air, good food, pure water. New hotel, modern sanitary appliances. Boating, fishing, livery, orchestra, &c. CHAS. ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

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European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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Trains leave Long Island City for Long Beach week days at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3, 5, and 6:05 P. M.; 34th St. Ferry 15 minutes earlier. For Sunday trains see Time Table.

MANHANSET

House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 28 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

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This popular Hotel, renovated and refurnished, will open under new management June 15. For circulars and information call or address PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Room 24, 853 Broadway, New-York, or PIERREPONT HOUSE, Montague St., Brooklyn.

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New, strictly first-class, in the midst of the grandest scenery in the ADIRONDACKS. Near the beautiful AU SABLE LAKES. Opens June 15. Special rates for the early season. BEEDE & HOUGHTON, Prop's. Beedes, Essex Co., New-York. At Fifth Av. Hotel May 28-30.

HOTEL DEL MONTE opens May 15.

This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand. For rates, &c., address J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

ROCKY POINT INN.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

Lake George.

TROUT PAVILION, KAATSKILL BAY, UNDER new management; excellent trout fishing in June. CRONKHITE BROTHERS.

SABBATH DAY POINT HOUSE.—Finest location on Lake George; good boating and fishing. F. E. CARNEY.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

Sullivan County.

MILLER LAKE HOUSE.—Altitude 1,700 feet; near Shohola Station, Erie R. R.; beautiful, healthy Summer resort; no malaria; no mosquitoes; new house; new furniture; good beds; excellent table; bathing, boating, and fishing; everything done for the comfort and enjoyment of guests; terms, $7 and $8. LOUIS MILLER, Proprietor, Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y. Refer to Dr. De Venoge, 355 West 58th St., for information.

THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 29. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL, Glen Summit, Pa.

2,000 feet elevation; on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.; mountain air; spring water; all modern improvements; 5 hours from New-York City; long-distance telephone; driving, boating, and fishing; write for booklet. W. H. CROSBY, Manager.

PAXINOSA INN AND COTTAGES, EASTON, PENN.

Open June 15. Two hours from New-York. Grand scenery. First-class table. Fine orchestra. Direct trolley communication. Under the direct management of the company. For terms address. JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

RHODE ISLAND.

"A SUMMER AT SEA." BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL opens June 27.

Overlooking the ocean, having all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea water baths, &c. Address F. C. CUNDALL, EAST GREENWICH, R. I. Or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Sq., N. Y.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES

Opens June 15. One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains; every attraction. Write for circular and rates. E. E. PIERCE, Prop., Salisbury, Vt.

Country Board.

COUNTRY BOARDERS.

Why do you pay $15 per week for board when I can sell you a beautiful country home among the Litchfield hills that will support you all Summer at no additional expense after purchase? Situated in the midst of the most fashionable Summer resort section of Connecticut; for sale very low to close an estate; terms easy. Call on or address T. S. SKILTON, care of St. Clare Hotel, 120 Park Row, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD IN QUAINT NORWALK.—15 minutes' distance from salt water; French and English cooking; large, airy rooms; superior surroundings. For terms address Mrs. L. FISET, 98 East Av., Norwalk, Conn.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change. FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N.R. a half hour later. RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place, and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

TWO GRAND EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH SUNDAY, JUNE 9, PALATIAL STEAMER TAURUS

Leaves West 22d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Leaves Pier (New) No. 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Leaves Long Branch 12:15 A. M., 6:15 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS 75 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT. STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS, 6:06 or 8:30 P. M. This will give passengers time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1. Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

WANT HELP?

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

Hotels.

GERLACH, 226 rooms, with bath; delightfully cool; tiled halls; ventilation perfect; Summer rates; European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $3.50 per day and upward; rooms in suites for family parties. CHAS. A. GERLACH, Manager.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Hotel Majestic, Central Park West, 71st and 72d Streets, New-York. AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.

This hotel offers cool and luxurious accommodations during the Summer months to tourists and gentlemen whose families may be sojourning at distant Summer resorts. Its accessibility and quiet elegance has secured for it the patronage of the best people.

Situated where the guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park—now attired in its Summer splendor—it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads, facilitating quick communication with the lower part of the city.

New-York at this point is recognized as a formidable competitor of the modern Summer resort, cooled as it is by the breezes from the Park and river.

At the MAJESTIC one is isolated from and may escape the heat and bustle of the city and yet remain in touch therewith, thus combining the privileges of the metropolis with the delights of the country. In its size, location, and appointments, it is without a peer, and will well repay a visit of inspection. For terms and illustrated booklet address RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

Amusements.

TO-DAY! At Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn. 39th St. Ferry, Battery: fare 5c.

MR. NATE SALSBURY, director of that marvelous and novel exhibition, BLACK AMERICA, tenders a grand complimentary matinée performance to THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION.

The general public admitted as usual, as there are covered seats for 10,000 persons. Performances every afternoon and evening at 3 and 8:15. Doors open one hour earlier. Admission, 25c. Reserved, 50c., 75c. Box seats, $1. NEXT SUNDAY, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT. SPECIAL GREAT SABBATH PROGRAMME. GILMORE'S BAND, VICTOR HERBERT, Conductor, in conjunction with all the forces of BLACK AMERICA.

GARRICK THEATER. 35th St.....Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield To-night at 8:30.

BURDEN-SLOANE WEDDING

Brilliant Assemblage in Trinity Church, at Lenox, Mass.

DECORATIONS OF WHITE AND GREEN

Ceremony Followed by a Reception at Elm Court, the Sloane Villa—Dinners and Dances Afterward.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK GUESTS

Many Magnificent Presents—The Bridal Couple to Go Around the World.

LENOX, Mass., June 6.—Miss Florence Adele Sloane and Mr. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., were married in Trinity Church to-day at high noon. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church, read the service, and Dr. John Hall of New-York bestowed upon the young couple the nuptial benediction.

The ceremony was unostentatious, the Episcopal service being followed and the ring used. The bride was given away by her father. Prof. Harry Warner of St. Bartholomew's Church of New-York, and Prof. Jasper Tromoe of Trinity Church, officiated at the organ.

The wedding was notable in that it brought to Lenox a large number of representatives of the best society of the land, including members of the Vanderbilt family, to which the bride belongs, on her mother's side; and many members of the Diplomatic Corps from Washington. Accustomed as Lenox is to the presence of distinguished people, it never saw such a gathering of prominent society people as that of to-day.

Trinity Church, which could not begin to accommodate the assemblage, was beautifully decorated in white and green, these colors being used exclusively as a compliment to the Porcellian Club of Harvard, of which Mr. Burden is a member. The altar lamps were lighted and the chancel presented a most impressive appearance.

Palms, roses, white poppies, lilies, and white flowers in profusion were used in the decorations of the church, and at the house, the embellishment of which was similar to that of the church. Green and white also appeared as the colors of the bridesmaids' gowns, and many of the guests wore gowns of white silk and chiffon, with green trimmings.

No more beautiful and accomplished bride ever walked down the aisle of Trinity Church. Her white satin gown was very simple in style, but of the most exquisite texture. The rich point lace of the veil was the gift of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt. It was caught to her high coiffure by a spray of orange blossoms. She wore, the gift of her mother, a diamond and emerald necklace.

Two little maids of honor, Miss Jessie Sloane and Miss Ruth Twombly, preceded the bride, carrying baskets of lilies of the valley. They wore white silk gowns, trimmed with lace.

The bridesmaids, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, Miss Beatrice Bend, and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, were gowned in cream white silk, with green sashes. They wore white leghorn hats, trimmed with ostrich feathers.

The ushers were Thomas Nelson Perkins, G. Richmond Fearing, Jr., Columbus C. Baldwin, Louis Adams Frothingham, Rufus K. Thomas, and George Baty Blake. The best man was Frederic Winthrop. These men are all members of the Porcellian Club of Harvard.

After the ceremony the bridal party drove to Elm Court, the Sloanes' beautiful Summer home. Mr. and Mrs. Burden received in the spacious salon, which, like the other rooms of the house, was tastefully, though simply, decorated in green and white. Sherry of New-York served the wedding breakfast in a spacious tent on the lawn, and Lauder's string and brass bands furnished music for dancing on the lawn.

Many of the guests returned to New-York on the special train, which left Lenox at 4:30 o'clock. Chauncey M. Depew went back in his private car, and had as his guests Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton. Gov. Morton was unable to be present.

John Sloane was prevented by illness from giving a large dance to-night, as he planned. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes gave a large dance at Shadow Brook to-night, which was attended by many of the New-York guests. The carload of Harvard men, friends of Mr. Burden, remained over for the dance.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., also had many Yale classmates as his guests. Shadow Brook is entertaining about eighty guests, and many of the other cottagers have house parties, all of whom attended the wedding and dance.

The newly married pair took the Harlem train for New-York this afternoon. They will return to Elm Court for a short visit before starting on a tour around the world in August. Mr. Burden, who is interested with his father in the great Burden Iron Works in Troy, will go into business with the firm on his return.

William D. Sloane, father of the bride, attended personally to all the details of the wedding. The two vestibule trains which came up from New-York, brought over 250 guests. They were supplied with every comfort and luxury. Tea was served on the journey up, and Mr. Sloane gave a dinner on the train this afternoon on the return trip.

The wedding of Miss Sloane and Mr. Burden was one of the most elaborate and costly affairs of the kind ever given in this country. The bride's trousseau is said to have cost $40,000. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane hired the Curtis Hotel, one of the largest hotels in Lenox, for the use of the wedding guests. For three days the hotel was kept exclusively for their benefit.

Another large item of expense was the carriages. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane desired broughams for the guests. Fifty broughams were found in or about Lenox, but 180 were brought from New-Haven. The expenses of transporting the 180 broughams by rail was $40 each. Fifty freight cars were used in the transportation.

The presents were mostly of jewels. A conservative estimate placed the value of the gifts at $700,000.

The bride received many magnificent jewels from members of the Vanderbilt family. Among the gifts was an Empire brooch of artistic design, costing $3,000. The other gifts included a fleur-de-lis, in miniature, of gold, studded with tiny diamonds, each uniform in size and perfect in color, connected with a lover's knot fashioned of the same gems by two ropes of diamonds two inches in length. A pair of opera glasses, with barrels of old blue enamel, mounted on gold and platinum, broidered with tiny diamonds; a lyre, with a wreath of forget-me-nots and leaves of delicate tracery, inlaid in diamonds, surrounds one of the barrels, and upon the other is a monogram, "A S. B.," woven in gems and adorned with a similar garland. An interesting gift of great intrinsic value is a chatelaine. It consists of seven pieces. The enlongated pin, to which is attached exquisite accessories, is of incrusted Roman gold in Oriental design. An irregular scroll, emphasized at intervals by emeralds and gems, is the style of decoration. A tablet and tiny mirror depend from either end of the pin. In the centre hangs a purse, and at intervals the bonbonnière, combcase, pinbox, and pencil are suspended by three tiny links. Each article is made by hand, and consistently graceful outlines have been observed.

Miss Sloane is the great-granddaughter of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, the niece of Cornelius, Frederick, W., William K., and George W. Vanderbilt, and of Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

The large fortune in the Burden family originated in the iron works founded by the late Henry Burden at Troy. The bridegroom has an income of more than $1,000,000.

Mr. Burden is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. His great-great-grandfather was Col. John Williams, a member of the New-York Provisional Congress, and commander of the Charlotte County (N. Y.) militia during the Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden.

PRESENT AT CHURCH AND HOUSE

List of Those at the Ceremony and the Reception.

LENOX, June 6.—Those present at the church and also at the house were:

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Miss Edith Shepard, Miss Alice Shepard,

Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Miss Gray, Mrs. W. H. Gray, Miss Kittie Gandy, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, Mrs. W. E. Hope, Miss Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen,

Miss Ashmore, Miss Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Bayliss, Gen. and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burden, Miss Barger, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Bronson, Miss Alida Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. William Casey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Miss Cameron,

The Misses Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha T. Dyer, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Miss Dahlgren, Mrs. Frederick Delafield, the Misses Delafield, Miss Kathleen Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Esthart, Miss Hunt, Miss Edith Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Kissell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kernochan, Miss Kernochan, Miss Maud Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Larocque, Mrs. Henry S. Leavitt,

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Burden McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mrs. H. O. Potter,

Mrs. Roche, Miss Hattie Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. George Turnure, Miss Fanny Tailer.

The Misses Whitney, Miss Louisa Webb, Miss Bessie Ward, Mrs. John Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. M. Witherbee, and Miss Whittier.

The young men present, including the Harvard students and other Boston men, who came up on their special car, were:

James W. Appleton, Charles A. Appleton, J. Henry Alexandre, W. B. Blodgett, Frederick H. Baldwin, Pierre B. Botkine, Lewis Biddle, Henry Bibby, Count Bismarck, Reginald Brooks, and Charles Bohlen.

Hamilton Cary, Alfred H. Coates, Sir Roderick Cameron, W. A. Chanler, F. V. S. Crosby, E. A. Crowell, Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Jr.,

Richard Harding Davis, Luis de Villalobar, W. A. Duer, J. Coleman Drayton, J. Langdon Erving, William Van Rensselaer Erving, Robert Emmett, Theodore Frelinghuysen, William B. Field, A. F. Kountze, W. A. Kissam, Townsend Irvin, Isaac Iselin,

P. B. Harrison, W. B. Hoyt, G. Beekman Hoppin, Valentine G. Hall, J. A. Harriman, James W. Gerard, Elliott Gregory, Reginald Furman, John Ford, Gilbert Francklyn, John C. Furman,

Philip M. Lydig, Paul Le Faivre, Edward Livingston, Goodhue Livingston, Benoni Lockwood, J. Bowers Lee, Prince Lubecki, Raymond Le Ghait,

J. A. Murrey, Peter Marié, Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Matthew J. Morgan, George Munsig, Robert Perkins, F. L. Ronalds, Francis Riggs, Charles M. Robinson, J. W. Ritchie, Thayer Robb, Baron Santa Anna, George V. Smalley of London, Philip Sears, Charles Sands, Robert Cornell Sands, R. B. Richards, Fitzhugh Townsend, J. Louis Webb, Fernando Yznaga, Worthington Whitehouse, and Baron Urchtritz.

Among the cottagers present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., the Misses Stokes, Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Joseph White, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heridia, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mr. Woodward Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Goodman, Richard Goodman, Jr., the Misses Goodman.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Miss Anna Carey, Miss Rotch, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux, Miss Mildred Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane and family.

Others present were: Mr. and Mrs. Christopher R. Rogers, Mrs. George L. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Shepard, the Misses Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Louise Taylor, Miss Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod.

Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. James Waterbury, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bacon, Mrs. Biols, Mr. G. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bayils, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Elsie Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Dalght Collier.

Col. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mrs. W. Earle Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. W. Cadwalader Evans, Miss Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Girard Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Freeman.

A Fight at the Hotel Netherlands.

Samuel Whalen, thirty-two years old, of 308 West Thirty-seventh Street, assistant night chef at the Hotel Netherlands, fought a one-sided duel early last evening in the kitchen of the hotel with the sauce cook, Herbert Pasten, thirty-two years old, of 226 West Twenty-fifth Street. Wahlen nearly lost his nose, and it will take all the skill of the Presbyterian Hospital staff to save that useful organ.

At the hotel knowledge of the story was denied, but Pasten, who was arrested by Policeman Roch and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, said that the quarrel was the outcome of an ill-natured remark made by the assistant chef.

COMING EVENTS.

—Good Government Club P, political debate, 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—Barnard School commencement, Hammerstein Harlem Opera House, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—"Black America" professional matinée, Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, to-day.

Young man, 34 inches chest or under, you're a privileged character, as far as clothes go. You get just the same as larger men and pay twenty-five per cent. less.

Begin at $10—let the other fellow begin at $12 or $13—and pick your way through lined and unlined serges, cheviots, and worsteds, until you get to our finest silk-lined serge at $23.

No man can get better clothes than that—we don't care what he pays.

Negligee shirts $1.50, $2, $2.50.
Tan shoes $2.50 and $4.
Straw hats $1.90, $2.50, and $3.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Closing of the National Convention and Election of Officers.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 6.—The national convention of the Travelers' Protective Association closed its labors here to-day. At midnight about 600 delegates and their wives left on an excursion trip through Mexico. The following national officers were elected:

President—John A. Lee, Missouri; First Vice President—Joseph W. Wallerstein, Virginia; Second Vice President—A. E. McKenzie, Colorado; Third Vice President—L. C. Cardinal, Alabama; Fourth Vice President—C. W. Jacobs, Tennessee; Fifth Vice President—George F. Burchard, Arkansas; Secretary Treasurer—Louis T. Labaume, Missouri; Board of Directors—W. A. Kerchow, C. H. Wickard, Missouri; John J. Knight, Texas; Chairman National Railroad Commission—Nell McCoull, Illinois; Chairman Hotel Committee—Benjamin Hoffman, Indiana; Chairman Legislative Committee—The Hon. John S. Harwood, Virginia; Chairman Nation Employment Committee—J. C. Summering, Maryland.

Terre Haute, Ind., was unanimously selected as the place for holding the next convention.

CARE OF THE CITY'S INSANE

Gov. Morton to be Asked to Return the Unsigned Bill to Mayor Strong.

The Advisory Committee of the Confederated Good Government Clubs has issued a statement concerning a new proposition as to the bill for the care of the city's insane, which was returned to Albany by Mayor Strong without a certificate. It says:

The suggestion is that the Governor should return the bill to the Mayor as having been received by him in a condition not technically conforming to the requirements of Chapter 9 of the Laws of 1895, which provide that a certificate of acceptance or non-acceptance, and also a certificate concerning the holding of a public hearing, should be annexed to such act. Upon its return, the Mayor would have afforded to him an opportunity now to carry out what has been generally believed to have been not only his inclination, but his judgment, as to the proper action to be taken on the bill—that is, to approve it.

Should this be done promptly, the bill can again be returned to the Governor within the statutory time, and would doubtless be approved by him.

The committee has decided to send a committee to Albany on Monday to implore Gov. Morton to return the bill to the Mayor.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Burnside-Taylor Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Mary Elizabeth Taylor and Frederick William Burnside will take place on the evening of June 19 in the Mary Taylor Memorial Church at Milford, Conn. The church was erected by the bride, her sister, and her brother as a memorial to their mother. A reception will follow at Laurelton Hall, the country home of the bride's father. Miss Taylor is the second daughter of Henry A. Taylor, well known in railroad circles. There will be six bridesmaids, and the bridegroom will be attended by his brother, James Huntington Burnside.

—Mrs. T. J. Mitchell Goes to the Catskills.—Mrs. Theodore J. Mitchell and family left town yesterday for their country establishment in the Catskills. Mrs. Mitchell's mother, Mrs. S. F. Thompson of Boston, will be her guest for a part of the Summer.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ivison at Rutherford Park.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ivison of 12 West Forty-eighth Street have gone to their country place at Rutherford Park, N. J.

—To Visit Several Summer Resorts.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Harrison and Miss Elizabeth Harrison will spend the early Summer in Saratoga. Later they will visit Newport and Bar Harbor.

SILVER.

Greatly Reduced Prices.

The continued depression of silver bullion has enabled us within the past month to make another general reduction of prices throughout our Silver Department.

In the larger pieces and sets, these revisions will afford a considerable saving to our patrons, while moderate purchasers will find that *our new scale of prices* has placed within their reach a large assortment of superior products not purchasable elsewhere.

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

BEST & CO.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

$1.38

For this Dress.

Made of fine white lawn—pointed yoke of insertion, tucks and hemstitching—full skirt, deep hem—sizes 4 to 10 yrs.—one of the many desirable styles we are showing at low prices.

Fitting out children for the summer vacation with everything from Hats to Shoes can be done to the best advantage here, where providing for their needs is the special business.

60-62 West 23d St.

AFFAIRS OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

The Receivers Ask for Permission to Pay a First Dividend of Sixty Per Cent. to Creditors.

The receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co. have completed their inventory of the firm's assets, preparatory to filing it, as required by the judgment of dissolution. A summary of the assets is as follows:

	Book Value.	Realized to May 25.
Merchandise	$1,717,289.00	$1,292,936.78
Cash	160,572.11	160,572.11
Bills receivable	137,594.03	44,884.43
Accounts receivable	1,637,792.33	841,791.15
Real estate holdings in various States	116,316.92	4,895.00
Suspense account ledger balance	148,531.74	10,342.79
Loan account and investments	47,711.67	6,040.96
Total	$3,965,807.80	$2,361,463.22
Equity in store property at Broadway and Leonard Street, carried on the books at	727,000.00	
Total	$4,692,807.80	

The executors of the late E. S. Jaffray contend that the New-York store property is not the property of the firm, nor liable for the firm's debts. The legal question as to this will probably have to be decided by the courts.

The receivers have also prepared schedules of the liabilities of the firm, and filed the same with the referee. A summary of these schedules is as follows:

Bills payable	$1,132,023.83
Acceptances, London	36,569.21
Accounts payable—	
Domestic	1,300,344.50
Supplies	3,976.31
Foreign	83,210.66
Due customers, sales ledger	586.46
Deposits	770,315.62
	$3,327,026.59
Outstanding contracts, estimated not to exceed	200,000.00

The receivers have applied to the referee for leave to declare and pay on or after June 15, a first dividend to the creditors, whose claims have been proved, to the amount of 60 per cent. of the face of the claims at their value on March 25.

In making this application, the receivers say that they have discharged certain claims that were secured by collateral of greater value than the claims, and have also under the orders of the court compromised and discharged many of the firm's contracts with employes for future employment, with the result that after defraying the expenses of the closing out of the merchandise and other expenses, the receivers have now in their hands about $2,120,000. They estimate that to pay a dividend of 60 per cent. there will be required about $1,936,000.

FIFTY-FOUR POLICEMEN TRIED

Commissioner Andrews's Task Yesterday—Some of the Cases Heard.

Police Commissioner Andrews, assisted for a while by President Roosevelt, listened yesterday to testimony in the cases of fifty-four accused policemen.

Roundsman Thomas McGee of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who was formerly attached to the Jefferson Market Court Squad, and was removed from there under charges in connection with the escape of a prisoner, was tried on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, which the Commissioners ordered to be brought against him.

During the trial of Sergt. Foody before the Commissioners May 23 McGee prompted former Inspector McAvoy, who was under examination as a witness, and suggested to him what answer he should make to a question. For doing this complaint was made against him.

Ex-Inspector McAvoy appeared yesterday as a witness for McGee. When the case was called, McGee, with tears in his eyes, said:

"Mr. Commissioner Andrews, I wish to apologize to the honorable board. I admit that I was wrong in doing what I did, and I wish also to apologize through you to the Commissioner present on the occasion referred to. I am very sorry, and I humbly beg your pardon, and the honorable board's also."

Commissioner Andrews took no testimony, and closed the case.

Benjamin Vandevoort of 35 Bowery appeared against Patrolman Francis Secore of the Church Street Station, whom he accused of using vile and indecent language to him at the corner of Fulton and Washington Streets at 11:50 o'clock, May 24. "This officer," said the complainant, "is a saturated tank of whisky. He and I used to be intimate, and he told me more than once that he had become so hardened since he joined the police force that he would swear to anything."

Mr. Vandevoort became dramatic, and shouted: "If this policeman swears what I say is untrue, he is committing perjury, and I will swear it on a stack of Bibles 10,000 feet high!"

Policeman Secore denied the charge. He said that on the occasion alleged by Vandevoort he was on reserve in the station house. He stated that Vandevoort had lived on charity for ten years, and was supported for two years by the Trinity Corporation. Several witnesses appeared and said that the complainant was not worthy of belief.

Roundsman Sweeney of the Mercer Street Station arraigned Patrolman John H. Conran, whom he accused of sitting down on a plank in company with two citizens and smoking a cigarette. Conran denied the complaint.

Patrolman Michael H. McCarthy of the Madison Street Station was accused by Roundsman Murtha of failing to provide himself with a new Summer helmet before 6 o'clock in the morning, May 30, as required by the rules. Murtha said he had trouble in getting a helmet to fit him.

Fire on Proctor's Theatre Roof.

A fire which caused considerable excitement in the vicinity of Proctor's Theatre, in Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, started on the roof of the theatre at 11:15 last night.

Fifteen minutes before a large audience had left the theatre, and most of the employes were preparing to follow suit, when a citizen hurried into the lobby and informed Treasurer Wellen that the roof of the building was on fire. Mr. Wellen, followed by several employes, rushed to the roof. A section of it, about five feet in diameter, was ablaze.

An alarm of fire had been turned in. When the firemen arrived they quickly extinguished the flames. Mr. Wellen cut an electric light wire which ran to a light on top of the pole, and which had caused the fire.

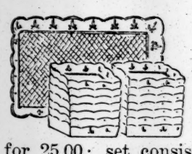
Author of "The Moneyless Man" Dying

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 6.—Major Henry Stanton, "The Sweet Poet of the Elkhorn," whose "Moneyless Man" and other poems are well known, will probably not survive the night. For a long time he has had kidney trouble, and while at the Confederate monument dedication in Chicago, when he was the poet of the occasion, his trouble was much aggravated.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St. **O'Neill's,** Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—An extensive assortment of China and Glassware will be placed on sale in our basement to-day at prices so astonishingly low that it will be extravagant to buy elsewhere. Thrifty housekeepers desiring to replenish their supply will read with profit this group of superb values:

ICE CREAM SETS.



Fancy Crystal Glass Ice Cream Sets, very close imitation of genuince cut glass sets that sell for 25.00; set consists of one dish and twelve saucers,

98c. SET.

BERRY SETS.

Fancy Crystal Berry Sets, assorted patterns and shapes, one bowl and twelve saucers,

59c. SET.

LEMONADE BOWLS.

Fancy Crystal Lemonade Bowls on stand, very useful during the hot weather,

1.98 EACH.

Large assortment Lemonade Cups and Glasses at extremely low prices.

CREAM PITCHERS.

Crystal Glass Cream Pitchers, 5½ inches high, 300 of them, as long as last at

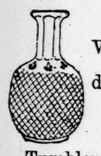
10c. EACH.

BERRY NAPPIES.

Fancy Crystal Glass Berry Nappies, with handles,

10c. EACH.

WATER BOTTLES.



Fancy Crystal Glass Water Bottles, worth double the price,

39c. EACH.

Tumblers to match, 59c. doz.

FLOWER VASES.

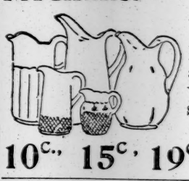
Fancy Crystal Glass Flower Vases,

6 in.	8 in.
10c.	15c.
10 in.	12 in.
25c.	29c.

11-in. cylinder.

98c.

PITCHERS.



Crystal Glass Pitchers, milk and water sizes, variety of designs,

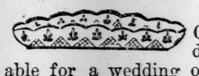
10c., 15c., 19c., and 39c.

ICE-CREAM SAUCERS.

Cut-Glass Ice-Cream Saucers, 6 inch, deep cut,

1.48 EACH.

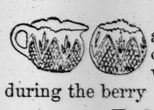
CELERY DISHES.



Cut-Glass Celery Dishes, deep cut, suitable for a wedding or anniversary gift,

4.25 EACH.

SUGAR AND CREAM SETS



Cut-Glass Sugar and Cream Sets, deep cut; just what is needed now during the berry season;

5.98 SET

OIL and VINEGAR CRUETS

Cut-Glass Oil and Vinegar Cruets, three-lip,

98c. EACH.

CAKE STANDS.

Crystal Glass Cake Stands, just the thing for strawberry short cakes,

25c., 35c., and 49c. EACH.

ASPARAGUS DISHES.

Decorated China Dishes with loose drainers,

1.58 EACH.

COTTAGE TOILET SETS.

English Porcelain Toilet Sets, shape like cut, violet decoration, clouded gold edging, complete with jar for

6.98 SET.

Special Cottage Toilet Sets, with jar, for

2.50.

SPECIAL OFFER IN DINNER WARE.

SUITABLE FOR COTTAGE USE.

One lot English Porcelain Dinner Ware, printed brown and gray banquet designs, very neat and dainty, service for twelve persons,

8.98 SET.

One lot English Porcelain Dinner Ware, in blue and claret, brown prints, flower decoration, service for twelve persons,

10.98 SET.

Handsome American China Dinner Sets, underglaze blue, with illuminated gold decoration, very rich, service for twelve persons,

24.75 SET.

One lot German China Dinnerware, Green Spray Decoration, 113 pieces, including Soup Tureen,

14.98.

"Maddock's" Royal English Semi-Porcelain Dinnerware, enameled decoration in two colors, blue or brown, service for 12 persons, made to sell for 20.00,

11.43 SET.

CHINA ICE CREAM SETS.

Decorated China Ice Cream Sets,

2.48 SET.

CHINA BERRY AND SALAD SETS.

Decorated China Berry and Salad Sets, very choice designs,

1.98 SET.

Decorated China Berry Sets, 13 pieces,

98c. SET.

TOILET SETS.

English Printed Toilet Sets, 10 pieces,

1.98 SET.

English Printed Blue and Pink Toilet Sets,

2.25 SET.

With Jar, 3,98.

CHINA BERRY and SALAD DISHES.

Decorated China, either German or French assorted shapes and designs, at

ONE-THIRD FORMER PRICES.

ALL GOODS PACKED AND SHIPPED FREE OF CHARGE TO ANY POINT WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Beginning yesterday, an annex service was introduced between Brooklyn and Jersey City, by way of the Norwich Line, leaving Pier 40, North River, and the foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Steamers will leave Fulton Street, Brooklyn, daily, except Sunday, at 4:45 P. M., and Jersey City at 5:10 P. M., connecting with the City of Lowell Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday and the City of Worcester on other days.

—The eighth annual convention and banquet of the Alpha Chi Sigma Fraternity, which has chapters in the leading military academies throughout this State and New-England, will be held at the Marlborough Hotel this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

—Joseph Bramhall, a painter, forty-five years old, of 1,692 Third Avenue, who was injured by a fall from a scaffold at 115 Walker Street, Tuesday afternoon, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday.

—Mason & Hamlin have placed three of their superior pianos in the new steamer St. Louis of the American Line, produced in cherry, mahogany, white enamel, and gold.

—There will be music at Battery Park to-night at 8 o'clock by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band.

Brooklyn.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday appointed Prof. Richard L. Hunt and Prof. A. D. T. Hannond of New-York and George L. Morse of Brooklyn, experts, to examine into the plans submitted by architects for the reconstruction of the Brooklyn City Hall. The experts will each receive $100 for their work.

—John Brymer, a driver, sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, for $10,000 damages for injuries received by being struck by a live trolley wire. He said that since then he has suffered from the shock, and balls of fire seem to pass before his eyes.

—The Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, on St. Mark's Avenue and Prospect Place, was yesterday given permission by the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to mortgage its real estate for $70,000 to complete its building.

—The body of a drowned man was found in Buttermilk Channel yesterday and taken to Brooklyn. In the pockets was a lady's silver hunting case watch and a silver match box.

—Dietrich A. Wiper was found dead seated in a chair in his room at 619 Manhattan Avenue yesterday. He was a well-to-do grocer, and was well known in the Eastern District.

—Police Commissioner Welles was yesterday presented, by the attachés of his office, with a life-size photograph of himself.

—Mayor Schieren started last evening for Hagerstown, Md., to attend the Lutheran Synod.

Long Island.

—The Hempstead Town Board of Excise has granted 253 licenses and the temperance people resident in the town are up in arms over the growth of the liquor traffic.

—A big dog got into Justice Hendrickson's courtroom at Jamaica yesterday and remained in possession until two officers chased him out with clubs.

—A burglar broke into the clothing and jewelry store of Edwin J. Winters in Sag Harbor Wednesday night and stole $150 worth of rings and jewels.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, seventy years old, dropped dead at her home in Port Jefferson Wednesday night.

—Manley Hubbs of Commack has some pineapples growing in the yard in front of his home.

—Justice De Bevoise and ex-Supervisor John Hegg of Newtown have gone to Europe.

Yonkers.

—The will of Mrs. Ann Eliza Mott of Sing Sing was yesterday proved in the Surrogate's Court here. She left an estate of $16,000. Among other bequests she leaves the First Baptist Church of Sing Sing $1,000, and an additional $500 to invest and use for the benefit of the poor of the church; the North Baptist Church of New-York, $1,000; American Baptist Publication Society, $200, for missionary purposes, and Sing Sing Hospital, $200.

—Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hatfield celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding on Wednesday evening at their home, 172 Ashburton Avenue. They were the recipients of many silver tokens of regard from their friends. The guests enjoyed dancing until a late hour.

—The Post Office Department has given orders for an additional mail leaving this city for New-York at 10:23 at night on week days, and at 6:22 on Sunday evenings. It will begin to-night. All matter intended for the week night mail should be in the Post Office at 9:50. The Sunday mail will close at 5:55.

—Miss Maud Maynard gave an enjoyable birthday reception at her home in Terrace Place, on Wednesday evening. She was then eighteen years of age. Dancing and refreshments rounded out a pleasant evening.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a strawberry festival in the chapel on Tuesday evening, June 11. Music will be furnished by Stradman's Orchestra.

—The will of Mary Auser of the town of Ossining has been filed in the Surrogate's Court. She leaves her estate of $6,000 to her brothers, sister, nephews, and nieces.

—Mrs. John Haiflinger will sail on the Augusta Victoria Saturday for a three months' tour in Germany.

—Men are at work repairing Dock Street, which for a long time has been in bad condition.

—Miss Harris of Savannah is visiting Miss Wellman on Hawthorne Avenue.

Westchester County.

—There was a reception of the Young Ladies' Training Class and Kindergarten yesterday afternoon in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Sing Sing. J. Irving Gaston is the Superintendent of Schools, and Mrs. A. L. Carpenter and Miss C. M. De Veau, teachers. The graduates were Misses Gertrude Jean Baker, Sing Sing; Ada Brookman, Bay City, Mich.; Orina Edson Davis, Baltimore, Md.; Sarah E. Fisher, Sing Sing; Lillian Elizabeth Reevs, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Louis Welsford Smith and Nellie May Smith, Sing Sing.

—White Plains Lodge, No. 473, F. and A. M., gave a reception on Wednesday evening, when there were delegations present from Crescent Lodge of New-York, and from New-Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Mount Kisco, Tuckahoe, and other places. The third degree was worked upon two candidates. A special train brought the visitors on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and then took them away.

New-Jersey.

—Edward Juengling of Whiton Street, Jersey City, complained to the police yesterday that while he was crossing the street, near his home, on Tuesday night, he was knocked down by a bicycle rider who carried neither light nor bell. Juengling escaped with a bruised arm.

—G. Valentine, forty-seven years old, of 111 Madison Street, Hoboken, who was bitten on the right wrist by a pet dog last Monday night, yesterday decided to go to a hospital. The dog Wednesday developed symptoms of rabies and was killed.

—The body of Ernest Rottger, who was drowned from a float at the Lehigh Valley freight yards, Jersey City, last Saturday night, was recovered yesterday.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A Cozy Corner

furnished with a comfortable conversation chair is just the place for a good long chat. We have these desirable pieces in different styles and shapes. One, particularly handsome, with back forming the letter S, is delicate yet strong, ornamental yet durable, and, together with the legs, is handsomely and heavily gilded. The upholstery is of light figured satin, and the whole effect is highly pleasing. At manufacturing prices if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Factory, 154 and 158 West 19th St.

C

Friday
June 7-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THUNDER AT WEST POINT

Secretary Lamont Enjoys a Storm in the Highlands.

A GRAND REVIEW OF THE CADETS

The Secretary of War Obliged to Leave for Washington, but Mrs. Lamont and Her Daughters Remain.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 6.—Thunder rolled and lightning flashed through the Hudson's highlands last night. The heavy skies which threatened a downpour all day became vividly illuminated by sharp forks of lightning about 9 o'clock, and soon afterward the rain descended in torrents. The roar of cannon, giving noisy welcome to the Secretary of War late in the afternoon, compared but feebly with the battling of the elements a few hours later.

A storm in the Highlands is grand beyond description, and, though it was not on the programme furnished by the academy authorities, it was interesting to those who never before had an opportunity to witness it. The Secretary of War sat on the hotel piazza through the storm with several members of the Board of Visitors. He puffed a cigar and listened to the wind sigh and

Cadet Herbert A. White.

moan as it broke through the big elms which shelter the hotel. And how the thunder roared as it broke against the hoary crest of Storm King! It sounded like the discharge of a thousand cannon.

The ladies in the hotel were badly frightened, but several young officers took special delight in allaying their fears. The noise of falling trees and tumbling rocks came across Washington Valley and told more plainly than words the havoc wrought on the sides of Cro' Nest by the storm.

At 11 o'clock Secretary Lamont retired, and Col. Wilson also sought the seclusion of his room. As the sun appeared over the brow of Breakneck Mountain the Secretary was again about and enjoying the glorious morning. The contrast from the night before was astonishing. Nature seemed in her kindliest mood. The giant hills, bathed in sunshine, stood out clear-cut and bold against the blue sky, as though proudly conscious of their victory over the elements.

Col. Wilson soon joined the Secretary and they had breakfast together. The Misses Lamont arrived at the hotel yesterday morning.

The cavalry ride of the day before was the main topic of conversation on the post. No accident happened to mar its success, and the graduates were highly pleased with their achievements. Of all those who took part in the ride none did more excellent work than Cadet Herbert A. White. Cadet White is the last of three brothers appointed to the Military Academy from the Fourth District of Iowa, all having passed competitive examinations for the cadetship. Lieut. D. E. Boughton of the Third Cavalry is Cadet White's half-brother. Lieut. Boughton was graduated from the Military Academy in 1881, and was detailed as instructor in law to West Point a few years ago. He joined his regiment last year. Lieut. White was graduated in 1891, and is now also in the third cavalry. Cadet White is very anxious to get the same regiment.

Cadet White was manager of the football team last season, and has been connected with the athletic association ever since it was founded. He was detailed over fifty plebes last June, and at the end of camp was promoted Captain of the color company.

Cadet White delivered the Fourth of July oration, when his great oratorical powers were fully displayed. It was easily seen that his early training must have been largely in the political as well as in the oratorical line. Cadet White will no doubt at some future day be a power in the political world. His class standing is good, and he is very popular with the corps.

As usual, the Board of Visitors got to work early to-day. Each committee will make a report on the subject to which it is assigned. Part of the board visited the examination rooms as usual this morning.

The drawing department has been closed in order to place the cadets' work in this branch in proper position for exhibition. Frames are placed around the room in such a manner as to leave a pathway for the inspectors. On these frames are pinned the drawings. Only the second and third classes are examined in this branch. The examination is by inspection of marks and drawings. Prof. Larned is the head of the department.

It is amusing sometimes to watch the expression of visitors when the Police Sergeants on duty near the Academy enforce the ordinary regulations. There is a rule that prohibits spectators smoking at parade. Yesterday, when the crowd surged and swayed in an endeavor to catch a glimpse of Secretary Lamont, a Sergeant stepped up to a man who stood on the outskirts puffing a fragrant Havana and ordered him to put it away. "What for?" inquired the astonished individual. "Against the rules," laconically replied the Sergeant. With a muttered "Hang the rules" the visitor discarded his cigar and walked away. His expression was a composition of regret at the loss of his weed and disgust that an American citizen should not be allowed to smoke even in the open air.

The Military Academy band performed unusually well last night. After the review a reception was held at Col. Ernst's quarters. The officers of the post and their families were presented to Secretary Lamont. During the reception the band played some favorite airs. It was at the concert, however, that they got in their musical flourishes. The march "West Point," which was dedicated on the programme to the officers of the United States Military Academy, was very well rendered. Selections from Conradi, Waldteuffel, Arditi, Missud, Faust, and Reeves were also played.

It is not an easy matter to get rooms at the hotel. Highland Falls places are not crowded, however, as the hotel on the post always secures the majority of transients. Proprietor Craney is still gunning for the man who got off the whisky "grind" on him last year. Those who are acquainted with the genial boniface know that the story was greatly exaggerated.

It was hoped that the new figure for the battle monument would be in place so that the unveiling and dedication ceremonies might be held during graduation week. There is no chance, however, that MacMonnie will have the bronze figure ready before the Fall. The grounds about the monument have been put in shape, and even in its present condition the effect is imposing. There is some talk about restoring the ruins of Fort Putnam, but the authorities here have heard nothing about it. The old fort is fast moldering away, and the need of doing something to arrest its further decay is very apparent.

The number of cadets on sick report is greater than last year. Of course, this is easily accounted for by the difference in the weather. Last year the weather was cool until after graduation, while for the past two weeks the thermometer is constantly jumping from the sixties to the nineties. Great hopes and expectations are now surging in the breasts of those who are ambitious to wear chevrons. The highest cadet officers will go out with the graduating class, and their places must be filled. The Adjutants and Quartermasters chevrons are most coveted. Captains come next, and Lieutenants are not objectionable. The second class, too, will have a number of First Sergeants, Sergeants, and a Quartermaster Sergeant, while the present plebes will drop that title for the more ambitious one of "yearlings," and it is from their ranks the Corporals are recruited.

Cadet officers in camp have many privileges not accorded to privates. They can cross the sentinel's post without being challenged, and roam through the shady arbors of flirtation. The girls, too, have a strong leaning toward chevrons, and at hops and picnics, the gold chevroned lads have the advantage over their less fortunate companions.

Col. Mills, the commandant, has the privilege of appointing the cadet officers. They are usually selected for their soldier-like appearance and exemplary deportment.

The military exercise in heavy artillery drill, seacoast guns, did not take place today. A grand review on the plains was substituted. Secretary Lamont went for a drive with Gen. Ruggles, Col. Ernst, Col. Wilson, and Dr. Torney. They drove around the mountain road and enjoyed the splendid scenery.

At 4:40 o'clock the drums beat, and out of every doorway poured cadets, fully equipped. Every crossbelt was snowy white, and not a speck was on their immaculate trousers. Their buckles, too, were burnished and shone like gold, while every belt button looked like a star. And their guns, if the cleanest, finest, and most immaculate linen was drawn across them from point of barrel to tip of lock, it would not be soiled. Every uniform was perfect and the battalion looked as only West Pointers can look. Out beneath the shady elms went the lads. Roll call showed all present or accounted for. At the word "Attention!" every figure became rigid. The Captains of companies took command of their detachments. The band struck up a lively tune, and the young soldiers marched proudly out to be scrutinized by the eagle eye of their chief.

The Secretary of War stood in front of Col. Ernst's quarters and reviewed the battalion as it passed. Manoeuvres and evolutions displayed their practical knowledge of this branch of the military service. Col. Samuel M. Mills was in command of the battalion. After giving an exhibition of how soldiers go on double time, the battalion filed off the field and the review was over. It was as great a success as the cavalry ride yesterday, and showed that a graduate of West Point is competent to command in any branch of the service.

A reception in honor of Col. Lamont was again given at the Superintendent's. Every officer on the post was present, and 2,000 people sat on the benches and crowded in front of the Superintendent's quarters. At 7:30 o'clock Secretary Lamont left the post in company with Col. Wilson. He has important business in Washington to-morrow morning. Mrs. Lamont and her daughters will remain here for some time.

Gen. McCook and Miss McCook arrived here to-day. They are stopping at the hotel.

Lieut. Brainerd, Second Cavalry, and Assistant Adjt. Gen. Thomas Ward registered at headquarters to-day.

To-morrow the military exercise will consist of an exhibition in the school of the battalion, and in the evening at 8 o'clock military gymnastics and the use of the sword and bayonet will be given in the gymnasium. The first class will be examined in practical military engineering in Fort Clinton to-morrow.

An open-air concert was given in front of the hotel to-night.

New Military Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Cadet appointments to the West Point Military Academy have been made as follows:

Illinois—William M. Swatek, Chicago, with F. S. Catlin of Chicago, alternate; J. W. Riddle of Princeton, with F. R. Brown of Cornell, alternate; D. C. Gilman, Canton, with R. N. Snyder of Canton, alternate.

TO RE-DISTRICT THE SENATE

The Constitutional Amendment Adopted by the Connecticut Senate.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—The House this afternoon, by a vote of 38 to 51, passed the constitutional amendment to redistrict the Senate. It will now go to the people to be voted on at town meetings next Fall.

The amendment provides that the Senate after 1897 shall consist of not less than thirty-seven nor more than forty-five members. It has now thirty-four. The General Assembly of 1897 is to make the reapportionment on a basis of 20,000 population to each district, and may divide towns having over 20,000 population into two or more districts. The reapportionment shall be made on the basis of the last preceding United States census. In the year succeeding the next following census the General Assembly may make a further apportionment.

The Senate this afternoon appointed Senator Warner of Salisbury, Senator Lounsbury of Ridgefield, and Senator Palmer of Norwich a special committee to investigate certain charges against the Senate, alleged to have been made by the Rev. Mr. Mason at New-Haven in his sermon last Sunday. The committee was instructed to send for persons and papers. According to newspaper reports, the Rev. Mr. Mason, in commenting on Senators in voting for the amendment to the anti-Pool law of 1893 permitting pools to be sold on trotting tracks for twelve days in the year, referred to members of the Legislature as having been "bought and sold like cattle in the shambles." Senator Warner, named as Chairman of the committee, was not present when the resolution was acted upon. It was presented by Senator Marigold of Bridgeport.

Thieves Take $180 from a Watchman.

NEWARK, N. J., June 6.—William E. Herman of 28 Wickliffe Street, a night watchman in the employ of David Wolf in his hat factory, was badly beaten by four burglars in the factory about midnight last night. He was struck again and again with an iron bar, and then the men began to kick him. The thieves took from his pockets $180 that he was saving, and a number of hats. While the thieves were helping themselves Herman regained consciousness, and, crawling to an adjoining room, opened a window and shouted for help. The thieves then became frightened and escaped. Herman was removed to a hospital.

Escaped Reform School Boy Caught.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 6.—John Lovett, one of the fourteen boys who escaped from the Jamesburg Reform School last Friday, was arrested in this city today. He came here to look for his parents, who formerly resided at 364 Grove Street. They had moved away, and he could not find them. He will be returned to the school.

THE BOY SAW KILLORAN

Thinks He Was One of the Hoboken Post Office Robbers.

OTHERS SAW THE CARPET-BAG CARRIER

When the Case Against the Three Suspected Stamp Thieves Was Called, Allen Appeared in Court with a Black Eye.

The best witness against the three alleged Hoboken Post Office thieves, Joseph Killoran, Harry Russell, and Charles Allen, under examination before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, was thirteen-year-old John Patterson of 94 Washington Street, Hoboken.

Young Patterson swore positively that at about the hour the robbery was committed, on Dec. 3, 1894, he saw Killoran, whom he identified in court, with two other men leave Postmaster Curran's private office, carrying a carpet bag. He could not identify Allen and Russell, but said there could be no mistake as to Killoran. Every attempt on the part of Lawyer Rose to shake the boy's testimony failed.

In order that witnesses might have further difficulty in identifying him yesterday, Allen appeared in court with a black eye. It looked as if he had had a terrific encounter with a pugilist, and those who saw him wondered how he got it in Ludlow Street Jail. But it turned out to be no black eye at all. Allen had simply "made up" by rubbing the flesh under his eye with the black of burnt matches. The illusion was perfect, but it failed of its purpose, for nearly every witness examined readily recognized him. He sat between Killoran and Russell all day and chewed gum.

Russell wore a dogged look, and seemed to take little interest in the proceedings, but Killoran was alive to everything that was said and done. His black brows were generally contracted in a frown, and his jaws were set with an ugly expression. His black beard is beginning to grow again, and as he sat in his chair with a red flannel scarf around his neck and without a coat, he looked like a typical desperado.

Postmaster James Curran was the first witness examined yesterday morning. He said that on the afternoon of Monday, Dec. 3, 1894, he left his office in the Post Office at 4:10 o'clock, after locking the inner safe and his desk and the door; the door of the outside office was not locked. When he returned, an hour later, he found the doors and the safe as he had left them, but $6,586 worth of two-cent stamps, which had been locked in the safe, was missing. The only open door leading into his private office, he said, was the door to the Money Order Department. Mr. Curran said there were four keys to the safe. One he had, one his assistant, Francis A. La Pointe, had, and two were locked in his desk. Mr. Curran said the Government had reimbursed him for the stolen stamps.

The next witness was John Patterson. Patterson's father runs a branch Post Office at 94 Washington Street, Hoboken, and on Dec. 3, he said, he was sent to the main Post Office for a quantity of stamps. While waiting in a line of people before the window, he say three men emerge from the Postmaster's room, and one carried a plumber's bag. Patterson was asked to identify the man, and he promptly pointed to Killoran as the man who carried the bag. He did not recognize Allen and Russell. Patterson said the three men were well dressed. Killoran had a dark mustache, and wore a derby hat and light overcoat, but no spectacles. The boy said he heard of the Post Office robbery the next day, and told his mother about the three men with the carpet bag, and by her advice he related his story to Post Office Inspector Holden.

Lawyer Rose tried to confuse the boy and break his testimony, but was unsuccessful.

George E. Whitlock, a Hoboken policeman, stationed at the Hoboken Ferry, foot of Hudson Place, Hoboken, identified Killoran and Allen as two men whom he saw several times in the last week of November, 1894, standing in front of the ferry entrances and acting suspiciously. He said that both men were dressed like gentlemen and both wore mustaches. He said they always walked to the ferry from the direction of the Post Office, but never crossed the river together. Allen would walk up the street and return fifteen minutes later and take another boat. The reason Whitlock took particular notice of the men, he said, was because he suspected them of being members of a bogus lumber firm then carrying on swindling operations in Hoboken. He never spoke to either of them. He said he never saw Russell in Hoboken.

Lawyer Rose moved to exclude Whitlock's testimony, but this was denied.

State Detective Joseph F. Harrison of 205 Hudson Street, Hoboken, created some amusement by declaring that he was subject to "suspicious feelings" when in the neighborhood of criminals. He said that he saw Killoran and Allen in Hoboken ten days before the Post Office was robbed. They were lounging about opposite the Post Office Building, and he afterward saw them there on three or four successive days. He suspected them of being confidence men and called the attention of Detective Gallagher to them.

On cross-examination by Lawyer Rose, the witness said that, although there are 55,000 people in Hoboken, he can spot a stranger as soon as he arrives in the city.

"I had a premonition that a crime was about to be committed," said Harrison, "as soon as I saw the two men. I have these suspicious feelings often, and never have been mistaken."

Harrison said he saw the two prisoners again four days before the robbery. They walked away from the Post Office and walked rapidly up Newark Street on opposite sides of the street for several blocks, and met again. He then lost track of them.

Detective Julius Nelson of Hoboken said he saw Killoran and Russell together in the latter part of November last. The first time he saw Russell, Russell was alone. He was standing at a desk in the Post Office lobby, apparently engaged in writing an important letter, but afterward tore up the paper, and threw it away and left the building. Nelson then examined the torn sheet, and found that Russell had merely scribbled the names of several cities on it. Nelson saw the two men together in the Post Office on Nov. 29. They were engaged in conversation in the Post Office lobby, near the entrance, but soon left the building. Nelson followed them to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station, where he lost sight of them. Nelson said he thought the two men were green-goods men.

Assistant Postmaster Francis A. La Pointe was the next witness.

"Did you in any way assist or aid in the removal of postage stamps from the Post Office safe on Dec. 3, 1894?" asked Assistant United States District Attorney Mott.

"No, Sir."

Mr. La Pointe said that an account of the stamps sold and on hand was taken Nov. 30, and was sent to Washington on the Saturday previous to the robbery. He did not see or hear any one in the Postmaster's room between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the robbery. Whoever entered the place must have had keys to open the door and the safe, and would have run the risk of observation and detection by people in the building.

Further hearing was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Postmaster R. M. Ridgley and Inspector L. Flanigan of Springfield, Ill., and Inspector Guy Gould of Chicago were in the courtroom yesterday and identified the three prisoners as members of a gang of five who robbed the Springfield Post Office on April 3, 1895, of $6,000 worth of stamps and Mr. Ridgley of $1,000 worth of silverware that was locked up in the Post Office safe. The silverware was presented to Mr. Ridgley's daughter on the occasion of her wedding. The two other members of the gang are said to be Sid Yennie and George Caison, who are still at large.

Postmaster F. M. Vandling of Scranton, Penn., was also in court yesterday. He said he believed the three prisoners are the men who robbed his Post Office of $8,300 worth of stamps on Aug. 3, 1894, though he cannot identify them.

It is considered a curious coincidence that all the robberies in which the prisoners are believed to have been concerned were committed on the 3d of the month and four months apart.

"A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT"

Chairman A. E. Orr of Brooklyn's Civil Service Commission Expressed His Views of Mayor Schieren's Action.

When the Civil Service Commission of Brooklyn, after declaring certain appointments made since Jan. 1 illegal, withdrew from its stand, on Corporation Counsel McDonald's deciding that it was not well taken, Commissioner Alexander E. Orr wrote to Mayor Schieren, under date of June 1, as follows:

The Hon. Charles A. Schieren, Mayor:

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 29th, in which you inform me that you have assumed the responsibility of instructing the Corporation Counsel, Mr. McDonald, to authorize the approval of the salary list in order to avoid delay in the prompt payment of the same. In reply I beg to say that immediately upon the reception of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel in answer to questions submitted for his consideration, I called a meeting of the commission at the earliest practicable moment. It is a regret to the commission, in view of the interpretation heretofore placed upon Regulation 36 of the civil service regulations (to which your Honor is respectfully referred) that you consider the necessity of the case so imperative to require this action. In the history of this commission we fail to find any precedent for this action, and we believe that on further consideration you will agree with us that the precedent is a dangerous one to establish. I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a resolution adopted by the commission at a meeting held on the 31st inst. Very truly yours,

A. E. ORR, Chairman.

This letter is the one Mayor Schieren refused to make public when a Brooklyn newspaper asked for it, but he yesterday gave it out, and also a copy of another letter, in which the commission asks the Mayor to take the entire matter into consideration, with the view of bringing into the competitive list as many as possible of the positions exempted by existing regulations. The letter says:

We ask this because we believe that the public service of this city will thus be made more efficient, more economical, and more honest, and that the problem of good government will be greatly simplified. We are impressed with the conviction that the present is an opportune time for this action. There are now in concurrence a Constitution authorizing and directing it, a civil service statute permitting it, an administration in sympathy with and having the power to enforce it, and a Civil Service Commission ready and anxious to carry it into effective operation. It may be added that the next election is still so far off that no mere partisan significance can be attached to a movement of this kind at this time. If you will authorize the Civil Service Commissioners to institute inquiries looking toward a wise extension of the system of competitive examinations, we shall be pleased to do so, and to report to your Honor our conclusion as to the practicability of such examinations in respect to each office now exempt from examination, together with the facts in relation to each.

Mayor Schieren said that he would now confer with the various heads of departments, with the view of complying with the suggestions made by the Civil Service Commission.

PARDON DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President Cleveland Shortens the Sentences of Several Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—This was pardon day at the White House. The President granted executive clemency in the following cases:

Thomas L. Triplett, convicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, of altering and passing United States notes, and sentenced June 1892, to three years' imprisonment in the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. The pardon is granted for the purpose of restoring the convict to citizenship.

Andy Bowen, convicted in the United States District Court of the Western District of Arkansas, of illicit distilling, and sentenced April, 1894, to eighteen months in Brooklyn (N. Y.) penitentiary.

Penny Frasier, convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, of illicit distilling, and sentenced to eighteen months in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) penitentiary, and a fine of $500, in March, 1894.

Andy Colbert, convicted in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas, of horse stealing, in Indian Territory, and sentenced May, 1893, to five years in the Minnesota State Prison. As in the case of Colbert, this convict is released on account of his health.

Wiley Kirk, convicted in the Western District of Missouri for having failed to register as a retail dealer in leaf tobacco, and pardoned on condition that the costs be paid.

Arthur W. Williams, convicted in the Southern District of California of forging a postal money order, and sentenced in February, 1894, to two years' imprisonment in the Los Angeles jail.

Walter Evans, convicted in the Eastern District of Texas of robbing United States mails, and sentenced in December, 1893, to two years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, N. Y., granted to take effect from July 6, 1895.

In the case of E. L. Tarry, convicted in the Northern District of Mississippi for violation of the national banking laws, and sentenced in October, 1894, to five years' imprisonment in the county jail at Oxford, Mass., the sentence is commuted to one year of actual imprisonment.

In the case of Stephen Bussell, convicted of murder in the Chickasaw Nation, and whose sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life by President Harrison, the President declines to grant a further commutation, on the ground that the convict was most mercifully treated when he was spared death by hanging.

Pardons are denied John H. Hatfield, convicted in the District of Kentucky of taking money from the United States mail and sentenced suspended; and George M. Van Leuven, convicted upon twenty-seven indictments for violating the pension laws, and sentenced Dec. 15, 1894, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Iowa, to two years' imprisonment in the Anamosa Penitentiary in each case, and to pay a fine of $1,000 in each case, the sentence to be concurrent.

Bankers' Group 7 To-morrow.

At the fourth quarterly meeting of Group 7 of the New York State Bankers' Association, to be held at Poughkeepsie to-morrow, the subject of uniform statements from borrowers will be discussed, and a form prepared by the Committee on Uniform Statements will be submitted for approval and adoption.

A. B. Hepburn, ex-Controller of the Currency, will make an address. By invitation of President Ellsworth of the Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, the delegates will take a trip to Vassar College.

New Produce Exchange Secretary.

F. H. Andrews was elected Secretary of the Produce Exchange, at the first meeting of the new Board of Managers, yesterday. The standing committees for the ensuing year were also announced. There were only immaterial changes from last year's lists.

NOT DUE TO ANTITOXINE

Physicians Do Not Believe the Remedy Killed the Driscoll Child.

NO AUTOPSY PERFORMED IN THE CASE

Death Ascribed to a Form of Paralysis—Dr. Louis Fischer Says the Anti-Diphtheritic Injection Is Harmless.

The body of two-year-old Frank Driscoll, who died Wednesday morning at 80 Pike Street, was buried yesterday. There was no autopsy. Deputy Coroner Weston went to the house at 9:30, prepared to make an autopsy, to determine whether death had been caused by antitoxine. He was informed by Dr. Kerr that he had turned in to the Health Department a new certificate, to the effect that death was due to post-diphtheritic paralysis. The new certificate officially disposed of the doubt that had existed, and Dr. Weston left the house.

The facts in this case were published exclusively in The New-York Times yesterday. The Driscoll child was taken to the Centre Street Dispensary on April 18, and was there said to be suffering with diphtheria. Contents of the throat were sent to the bacteriological department of the Board of Health, and the dispensary was officially notified that the case was one of true diphtheria. On April 20 Dr. Walter A. Dunckel, at the dispensary, administered antitoxine, not to exceed 10 centimeters, he says. The child became apparently well in three days. A month later the boy was attacked by serious symptoms. Contents from the throat were sent by Dr. Samuel E. Kerr of 74 Market Street to the Board of Health. The bacteriological department reported back, according to Dr. Kerr, that the child did not have true diphtheria.

The Driscoll child died at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning. Dr. Kerr described its symptoms to a reporter for The New-York Times. He said it had a peculiar staring, hunted look in its eyes, showing that its mind was affected. The pupils of the eyes were dilated. The child collapsed rapidly and died.

Dr. Kerr sent to the Board of Health a certificate on which two causes of death were given. In one place he stated that death was due to hypostatic pneumonia and heart failure, due to irritation at the base of the skull. In another part of the certificate Dr. Kerr wrote: "Death due to blood poisoning, caused by antitoxine."

The certificate fell into the hands of Dr. J. T. Nagle, Registrar of Vital Statistics, who turned it over to the Coroners' office, it is said, with a suggestion that the case called for investigation. Deputy Coroner Weston called at the Driscoll house Wednesday night. At 6 o'clock that night he had an interview with Dr. Kerr, who stoutly maintained that the child had died from antitoxine. At 8 o'clock a physician from the Board of Health called on Dr. Kerr, and after having with him what Dr. Kerr afterward described to the reporter as "an argument," Dr. Kerr wrote out a new certificate, in which was omitted all reference to antitoxine as a probable cause of death.

The identity of the physician who called on Dr. Kerr was not learned. The new certificate in the Driscoll case was put on file yesterday in the Department of Health. The cause of death was stated in the certificate as follows: "Chief cause of death, heart failure, due to diphtheria paralysis." This was understood by Dr. Nagle to mean that the Driscoll child died from post-diphtheritic paralysis. There was no mention of hypostatic pneumonia or of antitoxine.

According to the standard works on medicine, post-diphtheritic paralysis is a well-known complication of diphtheria. It usually develops eight to twelve days after the diphtheria disappears, but is sometimes seen during the progress of diphtheria, and occasionally does not manifest itself until a month after the diphtheria has disappeared.

Dr. Louis Fischer, the expert in the treatment of diphtheria with antitoxine, who has treated hundreds of cases of the disease, made a statement yesterday in reference to the Driscoll case. Dr. Fischer is instructor in diseases of children at the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He is the physician in charge of the Messiah Home for Children, and physician to the children's department of the German Poliklinik.

"If Dr. Kerr has correctly described the symptoms of the Driscoll child," said Dr. Fischer, "I have no hesitancy in saying the child did not die from post-diphtheritic paralysis. The symptoms of that disease are plainly defined and easily diagnosed. If the child's eyes were glaring, the brain was apparently affected, and if the pupils of the eyes were dilated, the trouble was with the brain. There was probably irritation at the base of the skull."

Dr. Fischer said that his chief interest in the Driscoll case was to prevent groundless fears of antitoxine on the part of the public.

"I would like to say as positively as I can," said Dr. Fischer, "that antitoxine, properly prepared, is an absolutely harmless remedy. When it is pure it is positively inert. There is nothing in it which can hurt the blood or the body.

"It is well understood by physicians that there are conditions under which antitoxine should not be administered to children. For instance, a child may be taking diphtheria and scarlet fever at once. In this case antitoxine should not be used. It should not be used in any case where a child has mixed germs in its system. But antitoxine, when pure and properly prepared, is a great boon. No man who has seen it used and has noted its wonderful effects can fail to appreciate its value and importance.

"I notice that Dr. Kerr says that in the case of one child attended by him, after it had been injected with antitoxine at the Willard Parker Hospital, he found the child suffering with a rash on the body, and also with swelling of the joints. These were not dangerous symptoms. On the contrary, these are symptoms associated with diphtheria long before the discovery and use of antitoxine. Antitoxine is a remedy that has served me well, has served well the greatest clinicians in Europe, and has reduced the mortality in diphtheria from 40 and 50 per cent. down to 15 per cent. and lower. The remedy, as I have said, is, if pure, absolutely harmless.

"I have frequently observed post-diphtheritic paralysis during the course of antitoxine treatment. I have had in all twenty-one cases of facialis paralysis, and also paralysis of motion. I have also observed paralysis of the upper and lower extremities. I do not believe we can modify the course or the form of the paralysis occurring during diphtheria by injections of antitoxine. I do think, however, and I have seen, cases that were injected early that did have very mild forms of paralysis, so much so that it is possible that the antitoxine, neutralizing the poison of the diphtheria absorbed in the system, prevents and probably modifies the amount of blood-poisoning matter absorbed. I believe pure antitoxine can cure every case of diphtheria seen early. Even the most malignant cases should be injected."

President Wilson of the Health Department said yesterday in reference to the Driscoll case:

"The case should not have been sent to the Coroner for investigation. There was nothing mysterious about the cause of death. Antitoxine had nothing to do with it. If the remedy was bad, we would have heard of it long ago."

Dr. Nagle said that not a single case of death or dangerous symptoms from the use of antitoxine had ever been reported to the Department of Health.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, one of the Health Commissioners, said: "It struck me the Driscoll child died of post-diphtheritic paralysis."

KAIN HAS SUPERSEDED KENRICK

The Pope Will at Once Issue a Bull Defining His Action in Regard to the Archbishopric of St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Nothing has been received at the Papal Legation in this city that will throw any additional light upon the change in the Archiepiscopacy of St. Louis. Dr. Rooker, secretary to Mgr. Satolli, said that the change was merely a retirement for Archbishop Kenrick, and the appointment of Archbishop Kain to the full responsibility and title of the position. In a financial way, it was stated, the change would doubtless be an improvement for Archbishop Kenrick, for, as a pensioner upon the See, he would doubtless receive a larger sum than his income as Archbishop in service. In the latter capacity he was entitled to and received only so much as was necessary for his living and traveling expenses, but as a retired Archbishop he would be in receipt of a stated sum befitting the dignity and the requirements of his station.

Dr. Rooker would not undertake to determine, from the various texts and translations of the dispatches that have been published as coming from the Propaganda, exactly what has been decreed at Rome, but confirmed the statement that the change was made simply for the purpose of simplifying the legal difficulties that have grown out of Archbishop Kenrick's enfeebled condition. Archbishop Kenrick will continue to reside in St. Louis, and will become the titular Archbishop of some abandoned See.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—Archbishop Kain has received additional verification of his appointment as ruler of the See of St. Louis. He said to-day: "To ascertain with certainty whether there was any doubt of my appointment as Archbishop of St. Louis, I yesterday cabled the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, and the following reply has just been received:

"Rome, June 5, 1895.

"Archbishop Kain, St. Louis:

"In my telegram of May 24, I announced to you that you had been created by the Holy Father Archbishop of St. Louis. The usual brief (bull) will be expedited. What more do you wish?

"LEDOCHOWSKI."

Archbishop Kain is thus seated beyond cavil on the venerable Kenrick's throne, which has had but two occupants before in 100 years.

COTTON LATE AND, MAYBE, INJURED

More Depends on Future Development than in Previous Productive Years.

According to the report of the cotton acreage for 1895, and the crop estimate issued by The Financial Chronicle, the percentage of acreage decrease has been as follows: North Carolina, 20; South Carolina, 10; Georgia, 13; Florida, 5; Alabama, 11; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 14; Texas, 11; Arkansas, 12; Tennessee, 9; other States and Territories, 12½. The average decrease is 11.6 per cent. The acreage is 17,767,663, against 20,107,247. The small decrease in Florida is due to larger planting of sea island cotton.

The crop is unquestionably late. The weather up to May 27 was not favorable. It is not certain whether permanent injury has resulted or not. Probably serious harm has resulted in only limited areas. Cultivation has not been as thorough as it was a year ago. There has been very heavy decrease in the taking of commercial fertilizers, but of home-made fertilizers a slightly greater use is reported.

The condition of the plant was less satisfactory at the close of the month than at the same date last year. The States of less promise are the Carolinas and Georgia, but the plant is late almost everywhere, as is farm work. The condition is not necessarily unpromising, but more depends upon future development than has been the case in some other productive years.

CHARGE E. F. BUTLER WITH FRAUD

Claim Made that He Misrepresented the Value of Bonds and Bought Them.

BOSTON, June 6.—The estate of the late Benjamin F. Butler is a defendant in five equity suits which were taken up to-day in the Supreme Judicial Court by Judge Knowlton on demurrers filed by the executor of the General, who is the defendant.

The aggregate amount of the claims is over $210,000. The claims arise out of a transaction in the bonds of the Colorado Cattle Company. It is alleged that Gen. Butler while acting as trustee for the bondholders, by alleged fraudulent representations made through his alleged agents, induced the bondholders, the plaintiffs, to believe that their interests in the real estate of the company in Colorado were valueless; that Butler himself was disgusted with the whole matter, and that he would be glad to sell his interests for 3 per cent. of the par value.

There are other false representations said to have been made by him, the result of which was that the others sold out to Gen. Butler's alleged agent at a price very much below the par value. It is claimed that Butler at the time knew that the property was good for the face value of the bonds.

The plaintiffs are residents of New-York and other States, those in Massachusetts being the heirs of the late Alvin Houghton of Newton. In the case of the Houghtons, demand is made for $57,454.

NEW AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

The President Appoints William H. Pugh to Succeed Morton, Removed.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President has appointed William H. Pugh to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department, vice Morton, removed, and Edward A. Bowers to be Assistant Controller of the Treasury, vice Mansur, deceased. Mr. Bowers is now Assistant Land Commissioner.

William H. Pugh is a close friend of Secretary Carlisle. He comes from Cincinnati, and took office under this Administration soon after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, as Commissioner of Customs, in which place he remained until he fell a victim to the Dockery Commission, which legislated him out of office. Secretary Carlisle then detailed him for a special class of work, and after the enactment of the tariff law he was made chief of the income tax division. Although Mr. Pugh was again retired from office by virtue of the decision of the Supreme Court, his friends did not believe he would be dropped from the service, and as soon as the removal of Auditor Morton was announced, it was said that he would be the successor. Mr. Pugh will qualify at once, and will probably take charge of his new office to-morrow.

Revenue Cutter Service Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the Revenue Cutter Service:

To be Chief Engineers—David McC. French, Frank B. Randall, Horace C. Whitworth, Wesley J. Phillips, Charles W. Munroe, and Frederick B. Owen.

To be First Assistant Chief Engineers—John B. Coyle, George B. Maher, and Denis F. Bowen.

To be Second Lieutenants—Alexander R. Hasson, Colin S. Craig, Claude S. Cochran, Samuel B. Winean, Jr., James G. Ballinger, Charles E. Johnston, Edwin V. D. Johnson, Samuel P. Edmonds, John G. Berry, and Francis A. Levis.

PALMED OFF PICTURES

Sold Lithographs Representing Them to be Oil Paintings.

HARLEM ART LOVERS THE VICTIMS

A Venerable Fellow with a Glib Tongue Told of His Days in Studios Abroad and Then Disposed of His Wares.

Many lovers of art in Harlem are making anxious inquiries for a venerable looking individual who has taken advantage of their devotion to pictures to palm off lithographs for original oil paintings, realizing a handsome sum by the transaction. One of his victims said yesterday:

"The old gentleman represents himself as being a broken-down artist, whose better days were spent in the Latin Quarter in Paris and in the studios of other foreign cities, where his youthful vigor was sacrificed for the good of his profession. He supplements his tale with various little incidents of studio life, in relating which his voice trembles slightly, and his face takes on a far-away look, as though he were transported to those happy days of yore in sunny France.

"At the conclusion of his short biographical sketch, he unveils his picture, as though it were a treasure, and discloses to the listener his latest work of art.

"He explains, suppressing with difficulty the tears the while, that he is loth to part with the painting, but dire necessity compels him to do so, and he needs the money so badly that $25 will buy the picture, frame and all."

The deception is effective on account of its novelty and the skilful manner in which it is practiced. The pseudo artist is a venerable-looking fellow, with gray beard, white hair, and with just enough artistic touches here and there about his costume to carry out the impersonation. His victims thus far have been mostly physicians, clergymen, and other professional people.

It is not known just how long this venerable relic of the studios has been selling his wares, but within the last month he has done a thriving business in parts of Harlem. Persons who have been imposed upon have hesitated to complain about the matter, because it would seem to reflect on their artistic judgment.

The old man called yesterday on a physician lately moved to Madison Avenue, near One Hundred and Fourth Street, whose wife is a well-known flower painter, and has done considerable work for the large lithographing firms of the city. The venerable gentleman played so effectively on the feelings of the young physician that he had almost succeeded in selling him a twenty-five-dollar picture, when the sale was interrupted by the appearance of the physician's wife. The old artist repeated to her his tales of the Latin Quarter, which were quite probable, as she knew from personal experience, and had almost persuaded her to help a fellow-worker when a sight of the picture dashed his hopes to the ground.

She immediately recognized it as a lithograph, the original of which she had sold to a firm years ago. The old man gave her one look, satisfied himself that she was a real artist, and then darted for the door. The agility which he displayed in making his way to the sidewalk was quite remarkable. So great was his anxiety to get away that he dropped his lithograph, and without ever stopping to pick it up, sped down the street to Third Avenue, where he boarded a cable car and quickly disappeared.

THEIR TORN-OUT HAIR IN COURT

Two Brooklyn Women Each Had a Handful as the Battle's Trophy.

Two women, two handfuls of hair, and a bag filled with stones were the exhibits in the Kings County Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday when Mrs. Annie Driscoll was called for trial. She was charged with assaulting Mrs. Sarah Le Blanc.

Both women live at 1,724 Pacific Street, and Mrs. Driscoll's child ran through the hall into the back yard

MAY IMPEACH MR. KELSEY

New-Jersey's Secretary of State in Great Disfavor.

A CAUCUS TO CONSIDER HIS CASE

Republican Legislators Strongly Bent on Calling Him to Account for Alleged Misuse of State Money.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—It is proposed to present articles of impeachment against Secretary of State Kelsey, whose peculiar methods of handling State funds was exposed recently before the Senate investigating committee. Some of the Republican legislators strongly favor impeachment, and they have secured a sufficient number of signatures to a call for a special caucus to consider the matter. The caucus will be held next Monday night, it is believed. The outcome of the caucus is doubtful, but Mr. Kelsey's friends express the belief that the impeachment project will be abandoned.

The Legislature spent most of the day passing the investigating committee bills and the outside measures agreed upon in caucus. There was little or no speechmaking over the bills passed.

Contrary to general expectation, the Democrats supported most of the reform measures. Their cue was furnished yesterday, when Senator Daly made a strong speech in favor of the bill to abolish the practice of publishing the laws in the newspapers. Senator Daly, however, opposed the Newark Redistricting bills, but, of course, in vain. An editorial attack upon the bills in a Newark paper furnished him with ammunition, and Senator Ketcham, who introduced them, defended the measures as necessary if the Republicans were to retain control of the city, and the courts decided that the Redistricting bill now in dispute was unconstitutional.

The Senate, at its 11:30 A. M. meeting, passed the following bills:

Repealing the act for the support of the State School for Deaf-Mutes; abolishing public printing in foreign languages; requiring the Governor to act on passed bills, after the final adjournment of the Legislature, within five days, as the Constitution directs; remedying the Passaic City Assessment act; supporting the State School for Deaf-Mutes with moneys from the State fund; providing for the distribution of the report of the geological survey; requiring the Secretary of State to report all his fees weekly; requiring the Clerks in Chancery and of the Supreme Court to make returns of their fees within ten days after the expiration of each term of court; reducing the fees of the Clerk of the Supreme Court about one-third, requiring that all applications for pardon and parole or remission of fine shall be made in writing and filed thirty days before final action; making all English newspapers at least one year old eligible to appointment as official newspapers in cities, towns, and counties.

The Senate this afternoon passed bills as follows:

Senate 345—Providing that the Mayor of New-Brunswick may vote upon every question coming before its Common Council upon which said body is a tie.

Senate 346—This is a companion bill to No. 345 and gives the Common Council or Board of Aldermen of every city power to fill vacancies on Election Boards to hold charter elections.

Senate 349—Providing that the Mayor of Newark may fill vacancies in the School Commission whether the vacancy occurred through failure to hold an election or through the death of any member of the board.

Senate 370—Providing that no School Commissioner or member of the Board of Education, in any city, shall hold office after the expiration of his term, notwithstanding his successor may not have been elected or qualified.

Mr. Voorhees presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Controller of the State be and he is hereby requested to confer with the Attorney General, and, with his assistance as the law officer of the State, to institute at once legal proceedings to recover for the use of the State all sums of money due the State or illegally withheld by public officers or custodians of public moneys, and that for this purpose a certified copy of the testimony taken before the investigating committee of the Senate be furnished to him.

The House passed all the bills put through the Senate, amending only one. This was the act fixing the number of House officers and employes. Four more doorkeepers were added, making twelve in all, and one extra Engrossing and one extra Bill Clerk.

Both houses adjourned at 8:30 P. M. until next Monday night.

THREE TRAINMEN WERE KILLED

A Freight Train and a Coal Train in Collision Near Pottsville, Penn.—Serious Wreck on the Erie Road.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 6.—A freight and a coal train came together on the Reading Railroad at Locust Dale, near Ashland, shortly before daylight this morning. The engineer, fireman, and front brakeman of the freight train were killed and the two trains badly wrecked. The pecuniary damage will amount to over $50,000. All passengers were transferred.

Those killed were:

BOTTS, ——, conductor, of Shamokin; married.
KLEES, ——, fireman, of Tamaqua; married.
MOYER, ——, engineer, of Tamaqua; married.

Moyer and Klees were under the wreck for about six hours before their bodies could be recovered.

BUFFALO, June 6.—A serious accident, which may result in the loss of one or two lives, occurred on the main line of the Erie Railway, near Darien, last night. A westbound train was passing one going east when an axle of a car on the latter broke and struck the engine of the former, throwing it and eight cars into a ditch and burying under it Engineer John Gonnah and Fireman John McCormick. Before they were rescued they were both terribly burned and otherwise injured. Head Brakeman Williams was pinned under the wreck for five hours, and suffered a broken arm and a leg and a severe cut on the head. McCormick and Williams were brought to this city and sent to the Emergency Hospital. Williams will probably die, and McCormick's condition is critical. Gonnah is still at Darien, and is also in a dangerous condition.

DID NOT BREAK HIS CONTRACT

What Mr. Rosenfeld Says About the Play, "The Mimic World."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Dear Sir: Will you do me the justice to state, in connection with the injunction just granted by Judge Giegerich restraining Messrs. Canary & Lederer from producing any play at their theatre under the title, "The Mimic World," that I did not break my contract to write the play for the aforesaid firm, as suggested in the published statements of Mr. Lederer. My flat refusal to write "The Mimic World" for the firm of Canary & Lederer was owing solely and exclusively to the fact that they were very largely in arrears for plays of mine already being performed under their management, and that I declined to allow their indebtedness to me to increase.

My claim to the ownership of the title "The Mimic World" was definitely stated in my original agreement with Messrs. Canary & Lederer and was fully sustained by the court.

I am under contract with Mr. Henderson of Chicago to furnish him with a successor to my "Passing Show." Ludwig Englander, who composed the music for that last-named review, is at work on the score of "The Mimic World." The piece will be produced as soon as possible in Chicago, and will come to New-York in the early Fall to be presented in a thorough and complete manner at a suitable theatre, negotiations for which are now pending.

May I ask you to state, in conclusion, that, inasmuch as there is only one play legally justified to use the title "The Mimic World," so also I shall make it my duty to protect both myself and the public against any colorable imitation of that title. Very sincerely yours,

SYDNEY ROSENFELD.

Ludlow Park, Yonkers, N. Y., June 6.

Took a Wagon to Carry a Spoon.

SUMMIT, N. J., June 6.—Mrs. Gertrude B. Hoffman of Short Hills was awakened by a burglar last night. Pointing a revolver at her, he demanded money or jewels. Mrs. Hoffman said she had neither. Then the burglar examined the contents of a bureau, but took nothing. After his departure it was found that he had come to the house and departed in a one-horse wagon. From the dining room the burglar took a single silver spoon.

PENSION DEPARTMENT RULINGS

Those Who Enlisted After Lee's Surrender Declared Not to be Entitled to Aid from the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Assistant Secretary John M. Reynolds of the Interior Department has sustained the rulings of Pension Commissioner Lochren rejecting the claims of four applicants for pensions under the general law of June 27, 1890, who enlisted for service subsequent to the cessation of hostilities, but prior to the date of the issue of the proclamation of President Johnson, of Aug. 20, 1866, which the Supreme Court has decided was the date of the official closing of the war of the rebellion. Three of the claimants enlisted in the regular army for three years each respectively, on June 14, 1865, Aug. 7, 1865, and April 19, 1866; the fourth enlisted as a landsman on the steamer Vermont June 14, 1865.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds refers to and reviews to some extent the decisions of the department in the cases of Jeremiah Butler and of John Badeyoung, wherein the date of the official close of the war is stated, and the ruling there made is adhered to. In the Butler case it was held that "recruiting for the war of the rebellion ceased immediately after Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865, and muster out began April 29, 1865. The last battle or skirmish is reported to have been fought May 13, 1865, and the last Confederate force surrendered May 26, 1865. Gen. Grant's final official reports of military operations bear date July 22, 1865, which was three days before claimant's reenlistment. It would be a strained construction to hold that soldiers' last enlistment and service was, in view of well-established historic facts, in the war of the rebellion."

In the Badeyoung case it was stated: "It is a well-known historical fact that the war was practically ended, so far as actual belligerency was concerned, July 1, 1865. The war still subsisted, however, and pensionable service may have been rendered thereafter, both in and during the war, until it was finally terminated as a status, which will be held, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court cited, to be Aug. 20, 1866. But the question, in any case, whether service rendered was connected with the war, as part of its operations, is one of fact, and as such is governed in proof by legal presumptions the same as in other cases."

The various orders regarding enlistments issued subsequent to Lee's surrender in April, 1865, are quoted by Assistant Secretary Reynolds, from which he concludes that "the enlistment in the regular army after all organized hostile operations on the part of the enemy had ceased, should not be treated as enlistments in, for, or during the war of the rebellion within the meaning of the act of June 27, 1890. It would, therefore, follow that the action of your bureau in the first three cases under consideration was correct."

The case of Locke, who enlisted as a landsman on the Vermont June 14, 1865, the Assistant Secretary says, is subject to a different rule, but the result is the same. After hostilities on land had closed in April there were Confederate cruisers afloat destroying the commerce of the United States, and it was not until July 1, 1865, that President Johnson issued his proclamation raising and terminating as to all ports the blockade proclaimed April 27, 1861.

"While, therefore, the enlistment of the said James Locke was in, for, or during the war of the rebellion, he would be regarded for pensionable purposes as having been discharged from said service July 1, 1865, in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court. As said James Locke enlisted June 14, 1865, and the war of the rebellion ended as to the navy July 1, 1865, he cannot be said to have served ninety days or more in or during the war of the rebellion within the meaning of the act of June 27, 1890, and the action of your bureau rejecting his application under section 2 of said act is, therefore, affirmed."

In conclusion, the Assistant Secretary says: "It would be a forced and strained, if not unwarranted, assumption to hold generally in pension cases under the act of June 27, 1890, that the war of the rebellion existed up to the date of the proclamations, April 2 and Aug. 20, 1866."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Pilots' Benefit.—The Fifth Avenue Theatre held a large audience yesterday afternoon, and was decorated with palms and other growing plants, placed in the vestibule and back of the orchestra chairs. The occasion was the benefit performance given in aid of the Pilots' Pension Fund. It was estimated that the receipts would amount to nearly $5,000, so many donations had been presented, and so many premiums paid on boxes and seats. The performance was a long and very bright one. James A. Herne made the opening address, which created much laughter and applause. Then followed "A Fool's Errand," a one-act play by Leo Dietrichstein, in which the author, Virginia Harned, Marian Grey, and Madeleine Bouton appeared. A large variety performance followed by the Craggs, Isabelle Coe, Cissy Fitzgerald, and a dozen other very popular artists, and the first act of "For Fair Virginia" was presented. It was quite late before the last act of the long bill was performed, but the large audience all remained to the close, which was a striking piece of coutesy, seldom witnessed at a benefit performance.

—"For Fair Virginia."—Russ Whytal's new play, "For Fair Virginia," is booked for a run of only two weeks at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, but its enthusiastic reception by the patrons of that house may result in an extension of its time there. Large audiences have seen and applauded the play, and already Manager Frank Cotter has received many letters and telegrams from managers in other cities, asking that it be booked with them for next season. The performance has greatly improved since the opening night, when the actors were all very nervous, and several managers who have seen "For Fair Virginia," predict for it a prosperous career on the road. Little Flossie Loux has replaced Lotie Briscoe in the cast.

—Frank Daniels in Comic Opera.—Frank Daniels will make his début as a comedian in comic opera at the Alvin Theatre, Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 30, in Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert's new comic opera "The Wizard of the Nile." Mr. Daniels will make a brief tour, covering Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, and Chicago, and will then bring the opera to New-York for the Winter. He intends remaining also at his Summer home in Rye, N. Y., until his tour begins.

—"The City of Pleasure."—Elita Proctor Otis has been especially engaged by the Messrs. Frohman to create the leading part in George R. Sims's melodrama, "The City of Pleasure," which is to open the Empire Theatre Sept. 1. The play will employ an important cast, which already consists of Joseph Wheelock, J. H. Gilmour, Cecil M. Yorke, Charles W. Bowser, Charles Harbury, Effie Shannon, Eleanor Carey, and Maude Odell.

—Tony Pastor Going to Europe.—Tony Pastor, with his wife, Frank Moran, and a number of friends, will sail for Europe to-morrow. Being desirous to enjoy a vacation in the full sense of the word, Mr. Pastor has decided to close his theatre during his absence, so as to be entirely free from all business cares. He expects to return to New-York in August, when he will reopen his theatre with some very novel entertainments.

—A Special Author's Matinée.—A special author's matinée will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Thursday afternoon, when three one-act plays by Russ Whytal will be presented for the first time in this city. They are entitled "Taps," "Agatha Dene," and Night." Both Mr. Whytal and Marie Knowles Whytal will be seen in the plays.

—The Last of "Hamlet II."—The performance of to-morrow night at the Herald Square Theatre will close its run, and the first season of the house. Manager Evans's first season's direction of a New-York theatre has been singularly successful, and the Herald Square to-day is easily among the foremost of the city's playhouses.

—Helene Tuesart Coming.—Helene Tuesart will make her début in New-York at the Madison Square Roof Garden next Monday night. She is described as a beautiful girl, a graceful dancer, and a cultivated singer, and ought to prove a popular addition to the programme of the Garden.

—Mr. Kelcey Not to Star.—Manager Daniel Frohman states that the announcement that Herbert Kelcey intends to star next season is untrue. He will remain the leading man of the Lyceum Theatre Stock Company, a position which he has occupied for nine years.

—"Shaft No. 2."—The play bearing this title, which has already proved a popular hit, is to be provided next season with some new and startling effects, which the well-known electrician Mayahofer is now at work perfecting.

—"A Yenuine Yentleman" a Success.—Gus Hecge's new Swedish play, "A Yenuine Yentleman," has made a genuine success. Manager Litt will give it a grand production next season.

UNVEILED BY LORD ABERDEEN

The Statue Erected in Dominion Square, Montreal, to the Memory of Sir John A. Macdonald.

MONTREAL, June 6.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of an immense gathering, which included nearly 2,000 invited guests, Lord Aberdeen performed the ceremony of unveiling the statue erected in Dominion Square to the memory of the late Canadian Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald.

The proceedings began with the playing of "God Save the Queen" by all the city regimental bands simultaneously. Sir Donald Smith then delivered the opening address, eulogizing the dead statesman, and dwelling particularly upon the devotion which Sir John had always manifested to the principle of British connection, and his unswerving loyalty and patriotism.

The Governor General's oration followed. His Excellency's remarks did not occupy more than about a quarter of an hour. He recalled the estimation in which Sir John had been held in the old country during his lifetime, and the shock which the news of his death had caused throughout the British Empire, and said the Home Government had fully recognized the value of the services rendered by Sir John. His Excellency then pulled the string which released the drapery, revealing the handsome statue.

The monument stands 75 feet high. The figure of Sir John is placed under a canopy. Upon the top is a female figure representing Canada, resting upon a shield and bearing a horn of plenty. Supporting the figure from above are seven children arm in arm, representing the seven confederated provinces of the Dominion. The whole rests on British lions. On each side of the canopy are bronze panels representing incidents in Canadian history. Figures of the typical prairie farmer, lumberman, miner, and habitant are represented. There are twelve granite pillars, the capitals of which are executed in bronze. The remainder of the monument is of granite. When the veil was removed the Montreal Field Battery fired a salute.

Addresses were then delivered by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Hon. George E. Forster, the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir H. J. De Lotbiniere, the Hon. J. A. Ouimel, and the Hon. Dr. Montague. Nearly every Conservative organization in the province was represented at the ceremony.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT ADVANCES

Reports in Chicago Encourage Buyers—News from Winter Wheat Centres Causes a Bullish Market.

CHICAGO, June 6.—July wheat, which appeared to be on the "down grade" yesterday, took a jump of nearly 4 cents on the Chicago Board to-day. It sold at 73¾ cents, and the closing price yesterday was 75⅞ cents. There were many reports to encourage buyers. Cables told of higher prices, all domestic markets were on the up grade, and the crop news—part of it official—was very bad so far as the Winter wheat was concerned.

The Cincinnati Price Current admits a steady deterioration during the last week. Ohio officially reports a loss of thirteen points during May, reducing the condition to 65 per cent., and The Northwestern Miller has several pages of reports from millers representing the outlook for the Winter wheat as even worse than it has been made by other authorities.

Foreigners are said to have resumed buying at the seaboard, and there is increasing activity in the demand for cash wheat, with the inquiries coming from big Winter wheat centres, such as Toledo and Detroit, showing extreme scarcity. July opened here at 77⅞ cents, touched 77¼ cents, and closed at 70½ cents.

Wheat Advances Two Cents.

Wheat advanced about 2 cents per bushel in yesterday's local market on foreign buying and sales for export. It was said that more than 125,000 bushels were taken for Europe.

Under the improvement, July options closed at 82⅛ cents per bushel, September at 83⅜ cents, and December at 84¾ cents.

Corn advanced 1¼ cents per bushel on sales of 550,000 bushels, and cotton advanced 6 points on sales of 118,400 bales.

PEEKSKILL CADETS GRADUATED

Their Commencement Week Exercises Closed.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 6.—The sixty-first annual commencement season of the Peekskill Military Academy came to an end this afternoon with the exercises by the graduating class. This school has become quite well known from the long list of graduates who have acquired renown, headed by Chauncey M. Depew. It is partially controlled by the War Department, which details Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, United States Army, there.

The commencement week was inaugurated with the baccalaureate sermon to the students, preached by the Rev. J. Ritchie Smith at the First Presbyterian Church, on Sunday morning last. The examinations were concluded Tuesday. There was the annual exhibition of drawing and penmanship during the afternoon and evening. In the armory in the evening was held the annual prize speaking. The Rev. J. R. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Awards, presented the first medal to Cadet Hinds and the second prize to Cadet McLean. The armory was again thronged with friends last evening to enjoy the class exercises, after which there was a reception.

The graduating exercises took place at 1 P. M. to-day in the armory before a large audience. The class of twenty cadets represented a dozen different States. Harry J. Smith, Jr., was valedictorian. Diplomas were presented to the following graduates:

Harry Julius Smith, Jr., John Archibald Smith, Louis Abbot Sherman, Arthur William McKey, Henry Horstel Bird, Converse Cleveland, Robert Leslie Frey, Albert Henry Hinds, Russell Chase Northam, Carl Fred Schipper, Ibe John Schipper, George N. Spencer, Herbert Augustus Steere, Edward Flint Campbell, Chester Linwood Dane, Arthur Bernard Fox, Edward Henry Reid, Weyman Walker, Martin Moses, Jr., and Samuel Kiersted McCoy.

The class listened to an address by Col William E. McLain, a State Senator from Illinois. After the indoor exercises there was a review of the battalion, battalion drill, battalion parade, and Gatling-gun drill and salute, concluding with the awarding of commissions to the officers.

Benny Was Born a Citizen.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—The Supreme Court this morning reversed the judgment of the Hudson Circuit Court in the case of Benny vs. O'Brien. Benny was elected Town Counsel of Bayonne, and O'Brien contested his election, alleging that Benny was not a citizen of the United States, although born in this country, the point being that he was a child of an unnaturalized father. The Hudson Circuit Court upheld this contention. But the Supreme Court takes the view that all persons born here, except the children of foreign diplomats, are citizens when of proper age.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Savannah, Ga., June 6.—Frank Keenan was shot and killed this afternoon by Thomas Pounder, an engineer in the Fire Department. Keenan, who was discharged from the department yesterday for profanity, attributed his discharge to Pounder's evidence, and assaulted Pounder, who shot him in self-defense.

New-London, Conn., June 6.—The schoolship St. Mary's weighed anchor at 10:30 o'clock this morning and started on her European cruise in a light southwesterly wind. She will go first to St. Michael's, in the Azores.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 6.—Samuel Stewart, a wealthy resident of Bainbridge, Chenango County, while walking on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad tracks this afternoon, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

Harrisburg, Penn., June 6.—The bill establishing the new county to be known as Quay County, passed the House finally this morning, and now goes to the Governor. The vote was: Yeas, 106; nays, 69.

Trenton, N. J., June 6.—Miss Mary Philbrook of Hoboken was licensed to-day as an attorney at law. She passed a creditable examination, and is the first female attorney in the State.

Chicago, June 6.—Robert Stuart, President of the American Exchange National Bank, was thrown from his horse this morning. His skull was fractured and his recovery is doubtful.

Richmond, Va., June 6.—Chief Justice Fuller will arrive here to-morrow, when the South Carolina registration case will be heard.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Taylor—Andrus.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 6.—Miss May Dyckman Andrus, eldest daughter of John E. Andrus, was married this evening to William Hill Taylor of Cambridge, Ohio. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's father, in Hudson Terrace, this city, beneath garlands of roses suspended by white ribbons across the west end of the central hall. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer of New-York officiated, assisted by the Rev. Frederick M. Davenport, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

Miss Edith Andrus, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Andrus and Miss Estelle Andrus. Harry R. Van Deusen of Williamsport, Penn., was the best man, and the ushers were George E. Hill of Bridgeport, Conn., and Lewis E. Gordon of Hazardsville, Conn.

The bride wore a costume of heavy white satin, trimmed with old point lace and orange blossoms. The maid of honor and bridesmaids wore skirts of white crepon, with waists of mousselin de sole.

Plyer—Franklin.

The marriage of Miss Clara May Franklin, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Franklin of 14 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to George Girling Plyer, took place last night at 7:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

The drawing rooms were beautifully decorated with white roses and orchids, and the young couple stood in a bower of palms and under a rose canopy.

Miss Nellie Geisse was the maid of honor. She wore a gown of white mull garlanded with pink roses. There were no bridesmaids. The bride's gown was of white satin, embellished with point lace. The veil of tulle was secured by a diamond star, a gift from the bridegroom. The best man was William Hamilton of Carbondale, Penn., and the ushers were John Curry, Robert Weld, L. W. Sage, and Clyde Gates.

Dennis—Howell.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 6.—The marriage of Mary Amelia, only daughter of Congressman Benjamin F. Howell, to Holmes Van Mater Dennis of Freehold occurred at high noon to-day. The ceremony was performed at the house of the bride's parents, 32 Union Street, by the Rev. W. W. Knox, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. Miss Lucia Gregory of Fort Plain, N. Y., was maid of honor, and Robert Greene of Elizabeth was best man. The bride wore ivory-white satin, cut en traine. The maid of honor wore white mousseline de sole.

Among the guests at the wedding reception were a number of Congressmen and State officials. The groom is a graduate of Rutgers College, class of '94. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis will reside in New-York.

Collins—Van Ness.

NEWARK, N. J., June 6.—Miss Nellie M. Van Ness of this city was married to the Rev. Addison B. Collins of Lewisburg, Penn., in the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church to-night. The Rev. Dr. Charles Collins of Philadelphia, father of the groom, officiated. The bride wore a gown of white corded silk, trimmed with duchesse lace and orange blossoms, and was attended by her sister, Miss Etta Van Ness, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Bertha and Agnes Chapman. Messrs. Charles C. Collins, W. E. Graham, and Joseph M. Houston of Philadelphia, W. Passmore Meeker and Dr. Fred W. Hagney of Newark, and Dr. Samuel W. Thurber of New-York were ushers.

Johnson—Gaddis.

Miss Lulu Estelle Gaddis was married last night to Joseph Lester Johnson, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David E. Gaddis of 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church.

The young couple stood under a canopy of white roses and lilies in the drawing room. Eugene Terpeny, an uncle of the bridegroom, was the best man, and Miss Frances E. Sellick and Miss Bertha Johnson, a sister of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids. The ushers were Henry Sellick, Walter Smith, and Dr. David Orr Edson, a son of ex-Mayor Edson. After the ceremony there was a reception from 8 until 10 o'clock.

Zabriskie—Hunter.

The marriage of Miss Frances Hunter to Andrew Christian Zabriskie took place last evening in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. S. M. Hamilton of Louisville, Ky., assisted by the Rev. David M. Hunter, the bride's brother.

Miss Julia Brinkerhoff, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. The best man was Alister Green, a cousin of the bridegroom. The ushers were Van Campen Taylor, William Albert Paepke, Talcott Van Santvoord, Herbert Valentine, Jed Frye, and Dr. Reginald H. Sayre.

Buffalo Boss Barbers Pleased.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The boss barbers of the city generally are in favor of the Sunday-closing law. Financially, they will be the losers, but on account of their men and the desire to have a little time to themselves they approve the law. Many of the chairmen do not relish the idea of losing their Sunday morning earnings, and others are glad at the prospect of a "day off" once a week. Different men have different ideas, and the "next" men have a subject for no end of arguments.

As the law expressly excepts New-York and Saratoga from its prohibition, many lawyers believe that it comes dangerously near being unconstitutional.

Religious Tolerance in Canada.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

The synod of the Anglican Diocese of Quebec has decided that its clergymen shall be liable to be tried and ecclesiastically disciplined for officiating at the services of religious bodies not in communion with the Church of England. The union of the Protestant churches is evidently a long way off in the Quebec Diocese, else it would not be proclaimed a crime to break bread with a Baptist, pray with a Presbyterian, or sing hymns with a Methodist Christian.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—By two competent girls as chambermaid and waitress; cook and laundress; city or country; can take full charge of house; best city references. L. M., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—By two Swedish girls to go together; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook and assist with washing in a private family. 317 East 24th St., care of Mrs. Bahr.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; understands her duties; respectful, willing, and obliging; good city reference. L., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; competent in all kinds of sewing, and to wait on lady; best city reference. M., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or waiting; in a small family; has five years' city reference. L. S., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as competent waitress or chambermaid; thoroughly capable in either capacity; willing and obliging; best city reference. 143 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; willing and obliging; five years' city reference; city or country. Seen at 25 West 44th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 746 9th Av., near 50th St., McAnaney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; understands her duties; respectful, willing, and obliging; good city reference. L., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and wait on lady; good seamstress; first-class city reference. 36 East 37th St., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; six years' reference. 236 West 16th St., Erwin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 308 West 16th St., first floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; in a small private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 1 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call at present employer's, 142 East 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady leaving town wishes a place for her chambermaid and waitress. 441 Park Av., corner 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; good reference. 106 West 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWER.—City or country. 54 West 36th St., present employer's.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situations for a very good family cook; excellent manager; for waitress or waitress and chambermaid, and for a boy of sixteen to help in pantry and dining room and make himself generally useful. The Ariston, 55th St. and Broadway.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant as first-class cook in private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; good references; disengaged June 12; leaving on account of family going abroad. A. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls; would like to go together; cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; city or country; have first-class city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen; city or country. D., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is employed; best of New-York reference. 135 East 31st St., care of Mrs. Johanson.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; country preferred; first-class city reference. Address, for two days, A. K., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; in private family; wages, $30; best reference from last employer; city or country. Call, for two days, 323 East 27th St., Mrs. Gutstrand.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat young girl as good cook and plain laundress; country preferred; A1 city reference. Call, after 12 o'clock, at 317 East 27th St.

COOK—COACHMAN.—By French couple; no children; wife first-class cook; husband coachman; useful man; best references; city or country. Roy, 310 East 34th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; wages, $30; city reference. M., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman, day or week, as first-class cook; good reference; willing and obliging. E. Kroopp, 200 East 39th St.; ring first bell.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class cook; assist in washing; willing to go in the country; personal references; in private family. 228 East 45th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman; best city references from late employers; city or country. M. N., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; soups, meats; thorough baker; creams and jellies; coarse washing; first-class city references city or country. 212 East 51st St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and assist with washing; good reference; city or country. E. F., 230 West 18th St., rear house, one flight up.

COOK, &c.—By American woman to go out by the day cooking or any kind of domestic work; thoroughly understands her business; references. Jane, 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for an exceedingly trustworthy, competent cook. Can be seen to-day (Friday) at 606 Madison Av., between 9 and 1 o'clock; wages, $25 to $30.

COOK.—By first-class cook; French and English cooking; soups, meats, game, pastry, ices; can cater and take charge of kitchen; best city reference. R. H., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress; good city reference; city or country. 613 Columbus Av.; ring bell twice.

COOK.—By a competent girl; good cook and baker; will assist with washing; city or country; good reference. 422 West 47th St., Rawlins's bell.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; competent in all branches; excellent reference. 467 West 42d St., store.

COOK and KITCHENMAID.—First-class; in the country; understands butter and creamery; first-class reference. 314 West 52d St., parlor floor.

COOK and COARSE WASHING.—City reference; would go short distance in country. 453 West 56th St.

COOK.—By superior woman, as first-class cook in private family; 3 years' reference from present employer. 11 West 46th St.

COOK.—First-class; by a Protestant young woman in a private family; the best of city reference. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all branches; good reference; country preferred. 224 East 70th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; wages not under $40; four years' reference. 15 West 51st St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a refined North German Protestant as good, competent cook; city references. 820 West 49th St., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; to go to Newport; English Protestant; first-class city reference. 250 West 19th St.

COOK.—As excellent cook; all kinds of soups and desserts; good baker; best city reference. 128 West 50th St., ground floor, back.

COOK.—First-class wants place for one month; best of reference. F., 8 West 53d St.; ring basement bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes a place for her cook and laundress. 441 Park Av., corner 56th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place an excellent cook or laundress, or caretaker; best city references. 22 East 30th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook, with best city references; in private family; city or country; no washing. 9 East 33d St.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best references, 208 East 63d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook or pastry cook; reference if required. 230 West 41st St., Room 5.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and assist with washing. Present employer's, 131 East 46th St.

COOK.—First-class; Protestant; in private family; country preferred; best reference; wages, $30. A., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; can work with or without kitchenmaid; personal city references. 805 6th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; can furnish best city references. K. H., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best reference from last place; does not object to the country. 256 West 31st St., first floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman by the day or week; first-class laundress; reference. 351 West 45th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; in private families; supplies her own imported models; references given; $2 a day. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young widow, best references, as housekeeper, or to take care of club or bachelor's apartments. Edwards, 252 West 36th St., one flight, back.

Housework.

HOUSEMAID.—By competent girl as housemaid; excellent cook; understands housekeeping thoroughly; marketing; ten years' best city reference; can take charge; city or country; wages, $18; no washing. 115 West 16th St., rear house; no mail.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman in a small family; ten years' reference; good plain cook and laundress; city or country. 806 West 69th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a willing girl; good washer and ironer; city or country; four years' reference. 334 East 36th St.

HOUSEWORK.—A young girl for light housework or chamberwork; reference. 167 East 35th St., K. G.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By useful maid, nurse, or post of trust; experienced; good needlewoman; first-class reference; town or country; German. 225 East 45th St.

MAID.—By young Englishwoman as maid to elderly lady; experienced in sickness; city or country. F. B., 11 University Place.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as maid and seamstress. Present employer's, 250 West 72d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best reference from last place. 201 East 46th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish woman as first-class laundress; private family; city reference. 236 East 24th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; seaside preferred; last employer can be seen. Call, from 10 till 2, at 264 West 46th St.; ring third bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; country preferred; six years' reference. M. S., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress; city or country; best reference. 250 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress only; three years' city reference. 278 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best city reference. 335 East 36th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent infant's or child's nurse; one who can take full charge; understands all bottle feeding; city or country; first-class reference. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—English Protestant; understands bottle babies and children; personal references; city or country; good home preferred to high wages. Annie, 106 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent Protestant woman as infant's nurse; city or country; excellent city reference from last employer. 219 East 32d St.; ring Kerr's bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl as competent nurse and seamstress; willing to assist with other work or wait on lady; good reference. 831 Madison Av.

NURSE, &c.—By a Protestant girl; in country; to mind children and sew; six years' reference. Call, for two days, at present employer's, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., 110 West 55th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse to infant or growing children; one that can take full charge; city reference. Bartlett, 224 East 57th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl as nurse and do plain sewing or chamberwork; personal reference. Donnell, 220 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as competent nurse and do plain sewing; good references. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; willing and obliging; best reference. Mrs. Eddy, 346 West 90th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a North of Ireland

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Generally Higher.

LIGHT RECEIPTS AND FIRMER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Higher—Provisions Firm—Cotton Firmer—Coffee Quiet and a Shade Lower.

The grain speculation was more pronounced, and prices tended to a higher basis, owing to lighter receipts at the West, free foreign buying, higher Western markets, and additional reports of crop damage, while local shorts covered freely. Provisions were firm, but only moderately active. Cotton was higher with the South, but without special activity. Coffee was quiet, and a shade lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81¾@	82
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	33½@	33⅝
Corn, No. 2, steamer	57¼@	..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.80 @	$4.15
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85 @	4.15
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.75 @	14.50
Lard, Western steam	6.75 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	7½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.50 @	10.00
Lead	3.27½@	3.30

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and firmer, advancing 2@2¼c on better cables, light receipts, foreign buying, better Western markets, local covering, and reported crop damage; easing off ⅛@¼c on local realizing, closing firm at 1⅞@2c advance, with foreign houses buying at the close. Spot was in light demand at 2@ 2¼c advance, with 80,000 bushels No. 2 red rumored taken for export at equal to ⅝c over July, delivered. Sales, 58,000 bushels for shipment, including 10,000 bushels ungraded red, on private terms, delivered; 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅜c over July, delivered; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1¼c over July, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1¼c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, ⅛c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, ⅛c over July, afloat. Quotations at the close for free on board, No. 2 red, cash, 83¾c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 87c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 80¾c, afloat. Clearances hence, 80,322 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 167,037 bushels. Receipts, 59,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 61,000 bushels; in the interior, 108,324 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced 1¼@1⅜c with wheat, firmer West, and better cables, with receipts light and local shorts covering, and closed firm, with a moderate trade. Spot was dull, but held at 1½@2 advance. Sales, 20,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms, free on board, afloat, quoted at 1¼c over July, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 white at 1¼c over July, free on board, afloat. Receipts, 35,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 116,462 bushels; in the interior, 458,891 bushels. Clearances hence, 163,925 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 280,633 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were fairly active and 5@½c higher on better Western markets and local covering. Spot were moderately active and partly ½c higher. Sales, 93,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36c for 26,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@33¾c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34¾c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@35c; track white, 37 @43c for 42,000 bushels. Receipts, 104,500 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@	81⅝
July	2,670,000	80¾@82 9-16	82¼
August	170,000	81⅛@82⅞	82¾
September	2,430,000	81½@83⅜	83⅜
October	60,000	82⅛@83⅜	83⅜
December	1,420,000	83 @85	84¾
Total	6,750,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	370,000	56¼@57⅜	57⅜
September	180,000	57⅝@58¾	58¾
Total	550,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@	33½
July	200,000	33⅜@34	34
September	80,000	33½@34	33⅞
Total	280,000		

FLOUR—Jobbers appear to be well supplied and make but few offers for stock, while receivers continue to hold at full prices. Sales, 14,500 bbls, including, of City Mills, 2,000 bbls patents, 1,075 bbls clear, and 725 bbls fine, at quotations; 200 bbls Winter patents at $4.40@$4.60; 1,500 bbls Winter clear at $4@$4.15; 600 bbls Winter patent on private terms; 1,200 bbls Winter straights at $4.10@$4.20; 300 bbls Spring straights at $3.75; 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $4.50@$4.65, and 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $3.25@$3.65. Also sold, 5,000 bbls and 5,711 sacks; exports, 1,900 bbls and 15,047 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 43,920 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	2.90@$3.25	$3.20@$3.40
Clears	3.20@ 3.40	3.45@ 3.60
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 5.10

RYE FLOUR—Demand fair and prices firm; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@ $4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.42½; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.00; fine do, $1.10@$1.18.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.90@$4.40; cut, $4.30 @$4.80; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70 @72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and in fair demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 75@80c; middlings, 80@85c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or prompt arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was absence of material demand for clover, prices for which were unsettled; about 9⅛@10¾c quoted, as to quality.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The business was of a moderate order, with the position as to prices steady and unchanged. Good off-grade yellow was under a very regular demand for export at 20½c, at which 200 bbls were sold, while the major portion of the supply was held at 27c. The exporters were quiet on prime yellow, which was on offer in a limited way at 27c, on the dock, while that price was firm for larger lots in warehouse. Choice yellow was without change and quoted at 27½c. White was quiet, and held at 31c. Crude, in bbls, was wholly nominal at 23½c for prime, and 20@22c for off grades. There was no demand for crude in bulk at the mills. Of cottonseed, soap stock, sale of 166 bbls, at 1½c. COCOANUT OIL was steady in price, on moderate demands; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL was 1c higher and in fair demand; city quoted at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate demand, with pure unbracked yellow at 55c; bracked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; quoted at 52@68c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 6.—Oil closed at $1.47, the only quotation to-day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Another large supply of hogs at the West prevented a material advance in the hog products, although the feeling was stronger through the rise in grain and its increased activity on outside buying orders, with the sentiment to take hold of provisions more freely. Outside of the speculation, there was not much of a movement. The Continent shippers were quiet on lard, while for the United Kingdom there was feeble interest in both lard and bacon. Pork had most strength in the dealings at the West, where there was an advance by the close of 15c per bbl, while lard and bacon, after ruling 2½ to 5 points lower, closed rather firm at essentially the prices that ruled at the close of Wednesday's market. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 25,000 head. The week's hog packing was 360,000 head; same time last year, 340,000 head.

LARD—Western Steam—There was a disposition to hold a little stronger here the cash product, by reason of a coming up to firmness at the West, where better prices and freer demands for wheat and more of a disposition on the part of outsiders to speculate in provisions stimulated the situation a trifle. The hog supplies, which were liberal for the period of the week, and the dull export business in the product acted as a drag upon efforts for better figures. While there was little disposition to sell cash lard here under 6.80c, yet the shippers were indifferent, and their few bids were not over 6.70c. A sale was made of 175 tcs, in second-hand pks, at 6.70c; city steam was steady at 6.25c, at which 70 tcs were sold. Options—No sales; July closed at 6.90c nominal, and September at 7.10c nominal; refined was inactive; Continent 7.10c, and South American at 7.40c; compound lard was very quiet, with 5@5.37½c quoted as to quality; at the West June closed at 6.50c; July was at 6.57½c, and closing at 6.60c bid; September at 6.75@ 6.82½c, closing at 6.80c bid. The world's supplies of lard of 295,700 tcs, or a gain of 20,000 tcs for the month, comprise 125,000 tcs in Europe, 48,000 tcs in the United Kingdom, and the remainder on the Continent; 11,000 tcs afloat, or 166,000 tcs in Europe and afloat, while the remainder of the supply, or 129,700 tcs, is held in this country, East and West.

PORK—There was not much done here, or only small jobbing sales, for which prices remained steady. The West opened steady and unchanged, became 5c lower, then advanced 20c, and closed firm at the best prices and more active with wheat; June closed at $12.52; July was sold at $12.42½@ $12.62½, closing at $12.62½; September at $12.70@$12.90, closing at $12.90 bid. Prices here were: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $12.50@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@ $15.25.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow market for both Western and city meats, of which supplies were put on offer freely without a disposition to modify views over prices. City: pickled shoulders at 5¾c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6c, asked; 10-lb bellies, 6⅞@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6⅝c; pickled hams, 9@10¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb, and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—The short-rib dealings at the West were at the opening at 2½ points decline, from which there was an advance of 5 points, with the close steady at the best figures, and somewhat freer trading; June closed at $6.17 nominal; July was sold at $6.22½@$6.27, closing at $6.27 bid; September at $6.42½@$6.47½, closing at $6.47½ asked.

BEEF—There was not more than a moderate jobbing movement, while prices were held about steady. Packet, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@ $19.

BEEF HAMS—Were without change in price on slack demands. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Were steady at prices on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 64,008 head; same time last year, 73,542 head. Chicago receipts, 35,000 head; active; 5c lower; $4.20@$4.70; left over, 12,000 head. Cincinnati receipts, 4,326 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4@$4.55. St. Louis receipts, 5,311 head; steady; $4@$4.55. Omaha receipts, 5,000 head; opened 5c lower; $4.10@$4.50. Pittsburg very dull; $4.40@$4.65. Milwaukee receipts, 2,461 head; $4.30@$4.50. Kansas City receipts, 9,000 head; 5c lower; $4.05 @$4.45. Cleveland, light average and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50. Indianapolis, receipts, 3,500 head; slow; $4.15@$4.50. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180-lb, 5⅞c for 160-lb, 6c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6c for pigs.

TALLOW—It was a regular market at 4¾c for city. The largest melters were sold up ahead, and the small offerings otherwise were being steadily taken up at the price. The consumers were in no way anxious over supplies, as their dealings were fair, as against the slow goods trading. There was a fair amount of country on offer, with difficulty in exceeding 4¾c for prime; sales were 115,000 lb good and prime at 4⅜@4¾c. Australian was nominal at 5⅛@5¼c.

STEARINE—The reports from Chicago were somewhat irregular, but did not disconcert the pressers here. It is beyond question that a large lot has been obtained there at as low as 7½c, but it was an exceptional sale, and represents more the clearing out of some lots that had been held for a long time, and over which the seller had become disgusted; other parcels there were held up to 8½c, without disposition to release them at present, except at near that price. The fact that two cars, about 75,000 lb, were bought at Philadelphia yesterday for Chicago at 8c, laid down at the Western point, indicates that over 8c is the general asking rate there; this business, however, was not for the principal consumer for the city pressers ask 8c and could sell at 7¾c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 8½c. For oleo oil a sale of Harrison at Rotterdam at 48 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and unchanged to 10 points down, with a little more disposition shown by local houses to speculate. Havre was dull at ⅛f advance, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags Maracaibo and 300 bags Savanilla on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—June, 250 bags at 14.30c; July, 250 bags at 14.75c; September, 250 bags at 14.85c; 250 bags at 14.80c; 500 bags at 14.75c; 250 bags at 14.70c; 1,250 bags at 14.75c; October, 1,000 bags at 14.90c; December, 250 bags at 14.80c; 250 bags at 14.75c; March, 500 bags at 14.60c. Total, 5,000 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for October. Total for day, 5,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.60@14.70	.. @ ..
February	14.60@14.70	.. @ ..
March	14.55@14.65	.. @ ..
April	.. @ ..	.. @ ..
May	.. @ ..	.. @ ..
June	14.20@14.35	14.60@14.70
July	14.45@14.70	14.50@14.55
August	14.70@14.75	14.05@14.10
September	14.75@14.80	14.65@14.65
October	14.85@14.90	14.25@14.35
November	14.75@14.85	13.90@13.95
December	14.70@14.80	12.90@12.95

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	191,702
Arrivals	..
Total	191,702
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	8,870
Total stock in New-York to-day	182,832
Total stock in Baltimore	18,641
Arrivals	..
Total	18,641
Deliveries yesterday	255—18,386
Total stock in New-Orleans	39,413
Arrivals	..
Total	39,413
Deliveries yesterday	683—38,730
Total stock in other ports	..
	57,116
Total stock in United States	239,948
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 5	130,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to June 5	24,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to June 5	117,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 27	12,000
	283,000
Total	522,948
Same time, 1894	283,006

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above	No. 7	No. 6..50 above	No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above	No. 7	No. 7.. .. above	No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above	No. 7	No. 8..50 below	No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above	No. 7	No. 9..90 below	No. 7
No. 5..75 above	No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1 Nom. above	No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above	No. 7
No. 2 Nom. above	No. 7	No. 7.. .. above	No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above	No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below	No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above	No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below	No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above	No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below	No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16¼@18
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21½
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¼@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bucono	17¼@18¼	Bucaramga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @21½
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18¼@19¼
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21½
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @22¼
Do, washed	19½@21	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26		

COTTON.

Contracts were influenced to a great extent by the advance at New-Orleans, and prices closed firm at 5@12 points up, with only a moderate local trade. Liverpool was closed, and will continue so until next Monday. Spot was quiet and unchanged; sales, 247 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7½
Middling uplands	7¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts.

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	7.08@7.09	7.06	7.03	200
July	7.10@7.11	7.11	7.04	2,500
August	7.14@7.15	7.16	7.06	54,300
September	7.17@7.18	7.19	7.09	9,000
October	7.20@7.21	7.22	7.11	35,800
November	7.24@7.25	7.25	7.14	4,500
December	7.28@7.29	7.29	7.19	8,700
January	7.32@7.33	7.32	7.23	2,700
February	7.37@7.38	..	..	..
March	7.42@7.44	..	..	..
Total				118,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	88	216	101	236	4	..
New-Orleans	16	1850	377	1741	413	..
Mobile	19	14	4	12	..	..
Savannah	382	185	444	1216	440	..
Charleston	..	54	26	506	5	..
Wilmington	7	13	..	..	14	..
Norfolk	6	63	80	214	519	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	588	..	..
New-York	..	341	..	16	7	..
Boston	377	566	73	632	365	..
Philadelphia	589	477	270	1228	2	..
Totals	1484	3809	1375	6389	1769	..
This day last week	2913	4905	4924	2027	3283	3725
This day last year	3422	4863	4105	857	2578	2610

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts and stocks are light, with demand fair for fine grades at full prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@23	Barbados, lob'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The inquiry is mainly for fancy grades, with prices firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3⅛@3¾	Java, in bond	1¾@2⅜
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3¾@3¾
Good	4⅛@4⅛	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¼@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, bran	65@ 70
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¼@6¼		

SUGAR—Raws show steadiness, with only a moderate demand. Sales, 16,000 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 11-16c. Refined quiet and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscavado, 89° test	2 15-16@ ..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 11-16@ ..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@ ..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside raets show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4¾
Cubes	4 11-16@4¾
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5¼
Mold A	4 11-16@4¾
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4¼
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phenix A	4¼ @4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3¾ @4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16@4
No. 10	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 11	3 11-16@3¾
No. 12	3 9-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅜ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¼ @..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice domestic marrow beans are a shade firmer, but still have quiet sale; few of the favorite marks have sold up to $2.55. Medium and pea a little slow, but offered with some reserve, and values are firm. About 75 bbls of red kidney sold for export at $2.95, and that has now become the general asking rate for the finest goods. More movement in foreign beans, and, while values are not quotably higher, there is a stronger holding; two or three carloads of choice pea have gone to out-of-town trade at $1.90. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow choice, $2.50@$2.55; do pea, $2.10 @$2.20; do, medium, $2@$2.05; do white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $1.85 @$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.50@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do lima, California, $3.10 @$3.15; do, foreign marrow, $2.20@$2.25; do, foreign pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign medium, $1.70@$1.80; green peas, bbls, $1.02½@$1.05; do, bags, 95@97½c; do, Scotch, 97½@$1.

BUTTER—Demand is moderate, but sufficient to keep prices steady. Speculative trading is less active.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, fancy	16½@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin, and other Western extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8½@10½
Factory, tubs, fancy	.. @12
Factory, tubs, firsts	11 @11½
Factory, fresh, seconds	9¼@10½
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @9
Old Western, dairy or factory	7½@ 9½

CHEESE—The market is somewhat irregular over prices, fancy large cream being in light supply and selling up to 7½c in instances, while less desirable lots were freely offered. Small sizes are steady, but rather quiet. Part skims dull and weaker.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6⅝@ 7⅛
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7 @ 7⅛
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¾@ 6¾
State full cream, common to fair	5 @ 6¾
State full cream, small, fancy	6 @ 7½
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5¼@ 7¼
State, part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	.. @1
State, part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2½@ 3½
State, part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1 @ 2
State, full skims	1 @ 1½

EGGS—Choice are firmer, and selling fairly.

State and Pennsylvania	14 @ ..
Western, fresh-gathered	12½@ 13½
Southern, fresh-gathered	11½@ 13½
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.50 @$3.00

FRUITS—FRESH—Arrivals of strawberries are decreasing from Maryland and Delaware, but increasing from more northerly points. Quality very irregular; demand good for the best grades, but dull for poor qualities. North Carolina huckleberries in liberal supply, and of unusually poor quality; trade dull and prices lower. Georgia peaches show wide range of quality and value; choice meet good demand at full prices, but small and green neglected. Small lots of cherries from Jersey and the South are generally of common to medium quality, and hard to move. We quote: Strawberries, up-river, per quart, 8@15c; do, Jersey, 5@10c; do, Upper Delaware, 5@10c; do, Lower Delaware and Maryland, 4@6c. Huckleberries, per quart, 3@8c. Gooseberries, per quart, 7@8c. Blackberries, North Carolina, small, 5@10c. Peaches, Georgia, per carrier, $2@$6. Plums, Beach, Georgia, $1@$4.50. Watermelons, Florida, each, 50@$1. Muskmelons, per bbl, $2@$3.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples are having slow sale on both home and foreign account, but there is not much urging to do business at the moment, and late values are sustained. Nothing doing in sun-dried apples. Small fruits exceedingly dull. Apricots steady. California peaches dull and weak. Prunes moving with some freedom, but prices are easy. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@5¾c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, 18@19c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 5½@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Spring chickens are ruling quiet and easy. Fowls dull, with fresh arrivals going mainly at 9c. Other kinds unchanged. We quote: Spring chickens, large, prime, per lb, 28@30c; do, small to good, 18@25c; fowls, per lb, 8½@9c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@80c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, per pair, 25@40c. DRESSED—Fresh fowls hold the slight improvement noted yesterday, but the movement is quiet. Old cocks dull. Turkeys have some call, chiefly for toms, and at low prices. Spring ducks weaker, but Spring chickens are in good demand, and firm. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; fowls, 9@10½c; old cocks, 5@5½c; old ducks, 7@11c; Spring ducks, 18@19c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 40@45c; do, Long Island, 32@37c; do, Western, 27@35c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes in moderate receipt and higher for prime; old freely offered. Cabbages firmer on moderate offerings. Tomatoes quiet. Peas in liberal supply.

Asparagus, poor to prime, per dozen	60@$1.50
Beets, L. I. and J'y, per 100 bunches	$2.50@ 3.00
Beets, per crate	50@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	75@ 1.50
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	75@ 1.25
Cucumbers, Florida, per basket	50@ 1.25
Cucumbers, Florica, per crate	50@ 1.00
Cabbages, N'n, Flat Dutch, per bbl cr	40@ 1.25
Cabbages, N. C., per bbl crate	75@ 1.00
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl crate	1.00@ 1.25
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.15@ 1.25
Onions, Egyptian, per 100-lb sack	1.90@ 2.00
Onions, N. O., per bag	1.25@ 1.50
Peas, Jersey, per basket	75@ 1.00
Peas, Maryland, per ½-bbl basket	50@ 1.00
Peas, Eastern Shore, per ½-bbl bask	75@ 1.25
String beans, N. C., per bu. bask	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, N. C. green, per bu. b	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Charleston, wax, per b	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Charleston, green, per b	75@ 1.25
String beans, Georgia, per crate	50@ 75
String beans, Georgia, per basket	50@ 1.00
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl cr	1.50@ ..
Tomatoes, Florida, carrier	1.50@ ..
Tomatoes, Florida, poor, per carrier	1.00@ 1.25

POTATOES.

Southern, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	$3.00@$4.00
Southern, Chili Red, f'r to ch'ce, bbl	2.75@ 3.50
Southern, white, f'r to ch'ce, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
Southern, poor to fair, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Southern, seconds, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
State, white stock, per 180 lb	75@ 1.00
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.00@ 1.25

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand light at unchanged prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover, mixed, 60@65c; clover, 45@50c. Rye straw, 45@65c; oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—The market rules steady, but transactions unimportant.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8 @..
State N.Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4 @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5 @ 6
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	8 @..
Bavarian, new	22 @24
Bohemian, new	23 @25
Altmarks, new	18 @20

HIDES—Prices generally are higher, with supplies light and demand active.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	19 @..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @17
Bogota, selected	21@24	16 @17
Central American, selected	20@22	17 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	12 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@23	17 @..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	17 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	12 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	16 @..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	15 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	15 @..
Calcutta buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather sock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @..
Corientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	13 @..
Dry Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	12 @..
Maranham, as they run	25@28	10 @..
Payta, as they run	28@30	11 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	20@24	11 @..
Progreso, as they run	23@25	8½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26@30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24@28	13 @..

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued Dullness in Stocks, but Prices Fairly Well Held.

NORTHWESTERN'S DIVIDEND REDUCED

Susquehanna and Western Issues Break Sharply on Disquieting Rumors—Reading's Troubles—Industrials Less Active.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. to-day, making 4 per cent. for the year. The announcement, however, was not made until long after the close of business. During the day interest centred in the coming action of the Directors, and opinion varied as to their probable course. Many thought that the rate would be 2 per cent., and offers of 1⅛ were freely made on the floor of the Exchange for the dividend. Speculation in the Grangers waited on the action of the Northwestern Directors, and as a result trading was very light. Prices held fairly firm and at the close the group was higher by minor fractions.

Susquehanna and Western issues were the weak feature of the market, the preferred declining to 24½ and the common to 7⅛. At the close, however, they were slightly better, the net loss on the preferred being reduced to 3½ and on the common to 1⅞ points. There has been continuous liquidation in these stocks for several weeks, but through it all the officials of the company have declared that its financial condition was sound. Even to-day the President of the corporation said that its fixed obligations were amply provided for, and that talk of a receivership was unwarranted. The percentage of operating expenses to gross receipts, according to the annual reports of the company, average annually about 57. This is an extremely low rate, particularly so when compared with the 72 per cent. of the Ontario and Western, a road similarly situated, and managed with recognized conservatism. Reading was the most actively traded in railway stock of the day, and was also heavy, although its net loss was only ½. The financial troubles of the company seem to be growing, and, so far as known, little progress is being made toward reorganization. The Olcott committee has practically all of the general mortgage bonds deposited with it under an agreement to pay the back interest up to Jan. 1 last, made at a time when it was supposed that reorganization would be promptly carried through. The next interest payment is due on July 1, and as it is well known that the company has not earned the amount then due on the general mortgage, complications may arise which will further retard reorganization.

The news of the day was not unfavorable. Crop reports were promising, and railway earnings reflected the growing improvement in general business. London took small part in the day's market, but sold more than it bought. The volume of trading was smaller than yesterday, and the character of the market was distinctly professional. At the close, however, prices as a rule were fractionally higher.

The industrials were less active than usual. Sugar was strong, in anticipation of the declaration of the usual dividends to-morrow, and on intimations from insiders that the business of the company is particularly good. There was further liquidation in Rubber, which at one time sold down to 42, but closed at 42⅜, a net loss of ⅝. There was fair buying of General Electric, and at the close it was ½ higher. Distillers was practically neglected.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in smaller demand, due to the lesser business on the Stock Exchange, but the supply was still very liberal. Rates were 1@1½ per cent for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in brisk demand, and the offerings, while light, comprised some very good material. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice sinkle names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $96,738,731, and the balances were $4,710,081. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $448,226.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills ⅝@11-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was very dull but firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89⅝@$4.89¾ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—5@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅞@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$83,049,257
Imports for the same period	20,110,713
Net exports	$12,038,544
Net exports to date, 1894	37,869,008
Net exports to date, 1893	62,521,313
Net exports to date, 1892	10,348,097

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were quiet and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Keokuk & D. M. 1st	1
Rich. & Danville deb. 6s, stamped	1½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d	1¼
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Milwaukee	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
West. North Carolina 6s	1

DECLINED.

Det., M. & M., l. g.	1½
Erie 2d con. cfs.	1½
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	1
Mobile & Ohio gen.	1
Northern Pacific 3d c.	1⅝
Philadelphia & Reading 3d pf. inc.	1
Philadelphia & Reading gen.	1
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st, Mon. 4s	1
United States Cordage 1st	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 5s	1

Government bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅛	112½
4s, c., 1907	113	113⅝
4s, r., 1925	123½	123⅝
4s, c., 1925	123¼	123⅜
5s, r., 1904	116	116⅜
5s, c., 1904	116	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1807	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $2,000 Alabama Class A sold at 108¾ and $17,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 62.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	146	146	146	140	144	140	10
Alton & Terre Haute	08	08	08	08	07	09	300
American Cotton Oil	27¼	27½	27	27	27	27¾	200
*American Sugar Refining	117½	118½	117½	118¼	118½	118⅝	26,843
*American Sugar Refining pf.	100¾	101⅝	100¼	100¾	100¼	100⅝	225
American Tobacco	113¾	114	113¾	113½	113⅞	114	3,810
American Tobacco pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	113	114½	36
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	6⅛	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	8,610
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	1⅝	275
Baltimore & Ohio	62	62	61⅜	61¾	61¾	62¼	535
*Bay State Gas	24½	24¾	24½	24½	23	24½	200
Canada Southern	53½	53⅝	53	53⅜	53¼	53⅝	730
Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅝	1,065
Chicago Gas	74½	74⅝	74¼	74⅜	74¼	74⅜	5,355
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53	54	53	54	54	55	200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	101	101	101	101	100½	101½	50
Chicago & Northwestern	97¾	98⅜	97⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98½	7,020
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	81½	81⅝	81⅜	81⅜	81½	81⅝	6,240
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44	44¼	43⅞	44	43⅞	44	740
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅜	88⅞	89½	50
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	66¼	66⅞	66¼	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	4,875
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	68½	69	68½	69	68⅝	69	750
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28¼	28½	28	28	28	28½	700
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26¼	25¾	26⅜	600
Commercial Cable	158	158	158	158	160	163	20
Consolidated Gas Company	142¼	144¼	152¼	144¼	144¼	144½	1,640
Delaware & Hudson	128⅜	129½	128¼	129⅝	129	130⅜	857
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20	20¼	20	20¼	20⅛	20¼	2,180
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	99⅜	99⅞	99	99	98	99	225
General Electric	35½	36¼	35⅝	36	35⅞	36⅛	4,595
Illinois Central	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	94½	95	20
Laclede Gas	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32¼	32½	32⅝	1,650
Lake Erie & Western	23⅞	24	23½	23⅝	23½	24	2,030
Lake Erie & Western pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	81¾	82¾	100
Lake Shore	146	146	146	146	145¾	146	210
*Long Island Traction	12	12	12	12	11⅝	12	615
Louisville & Nashville	57½	57¾	57⅜	57¾	57⅜	57⅝	700
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10½	10¼	10	10	9¾	10	1,010
Manhattan Consolidated	113½	113⅞	113½	113⅞	113½	113⅞	420
Mexican National certs.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	2½	3¼	25
Michigan Central	100	100¾	100	100	99¾	100½	390
Minn. & St. Louis	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾	990
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	83	84	40
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	45	45	44¾	44⅞	44½	45	600
Missouri Pacific	28	28	27¾	27¾	27¾	28	925
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16¾	16¾	16¼	16⅜	16½	16⅜	410
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	32	330
Mobile & Ohio	24	24⅛	24	24¼	24¼	25	350
Mobile & Ohio rights		⅛		⅛			1,400
*National Lead Company	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞	1,137
*National Lead Company pf.	80	80¾	80	80¾	80¼	80½	84
National Linseed Oil	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	28½	29	200
National Starch	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8	10	44
National Starch 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	40	50	110
National Starch 2d pf.	26	26	26	26	28	32	8
New-Jersey Central	99	99¼	98⅜	99	98⅜	98⅞	1,630
New-York Central	101½	101½	101¼	101½	101⅜	101⅞	296
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	43½	43¾	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	408
*New-York, Penn. & Ohio pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾		100
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17	17	17	17	17	17½	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	70	72	190
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	30½	32	222
New-York, L. E. & Western	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¼	10⅝	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	0⅝	0⅞	7/8	⅞	⅞	1	6,920
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	20	20	24¼	25¼	25¼	25¾	11,348
Norfolk & Western	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	300
Norfolk & Western pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15	100
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	835
Northern Pacific	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	746
Northern Pacific pf.	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18½	178
Ontario Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8	10	58
Ontario & Western	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	800
Oregon Railway & Nav.	28	30⅛	28	30	29¼	30	3,830
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5	7	8
Pacific Mail	28½	29	28½	29	28⅞	29	1,172
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5¾	6	5¾	6	5¾	6¼	410
Philadelphia & Reading	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	18,520
Phila., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	51	51	51	51	49	51	100
Quicksilver	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½	4	200
St. Louis Southwestern	7	7⅛	7	7	7¼	7⅝	500
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	900
St. Paul & Omaha	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	38	38¼	300
Southern Pacific	23¾	24	23¾	24	23½	24	400
Southern Railway	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13¾	2,895
Southern Railway pf.	39¼	39½	39	39	38⅞	39¼	2,470
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28½	29	28½	28⅝	28⅜	29	2,090
Texas Pacific	12	12⅛	12	12¼	11⅜	12	700
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¾	3¼	10
Union Pacific	13⅜	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	13	13¼	640
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝	100
United States Cordage	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅝	2,075
United States Cordage pf.	5¾	5⅝	4½	4½	4½	4½	2,070
United States Cordage gtd.	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	9	9½	1,218
United States Express	41	41	41	41	41	43	50
United States Rubber	43¼	44	42	42⅜	42⅜	42½	11,510
United States Rubber pf.	97½	98	97¼	97¼	97	97⅝	1,047
*United States Leather	21	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	1,010
*United States Leather pf.	93⅝	94	93⅝	94	93⅜	94	602
Wabash	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½	8¾	1,090
Wabash pf	19¾	19⅝	19	19¼	19	19¼	800
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	92¼	92	92¼	92	92⅜	760
*Western Union Beef	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	10⅜	11½	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14	13⅞	14	1,500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	44½	46¼	100
Total sales							176,424

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
*Brunswick	.14	.14	.14	.14			300
*Horn Silver	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.50	2.75	200
*Phenix of Arizona	.05	.05	.05	.05			800
Total sales							1,300

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s		Den & Rio G 4s	
2,000	113⅜	4,000	88⅛
At, Top & S F 4s		Del & Hudson 1st	
3,500	73½	Penn Division	
1,000	73½	Registered	
1,000	73⅝	5,000	142
12,500	73⅜	Dul & Iron Rge 1st	
500	72⅞	3,000	96½
1,000s3	73⅛	2,000s3	96¼
9,000	73⅜	East Tenn, & G	
500	73	Con Gold 5s	
7,500	73⅛	3,000	107½
1,000	73⅛	Edison Elec Ill Co	
500	73⅛	of N Y 1st 5s	
500	73⅜	5,000	109
15,000s3	73⅛	5,000	108⅞
12,000	73	1,000	109
1,000	72⅞	Flint & Pere Marq	
2,000	73	Port Huron Div 5s	
1,000	72⅞	2,000	89½
1,500	72⅞	Ft W & D C 1st	
1,000	72⅞	2,000	72½
6,000s3	72⅞	Gal, Har & San An	
27,000	72⅞	Mex & Pac 1st 5s	
Atch, Top & S F 2d		10,000	93¼
3-4s, Class A		Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	
5,000	24½	10,000	89½
500	23⅝	5,000	89¾
7,000	24¼	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	
10,000	24¼	10,000	70¾
60,000	24½	5,000	70¾
500	23⅝	6,000	70¾
5,000	24¼	4,000	70⅜
10,000	24	3,000	70⅜
8,000	23⅜	Illinois Central	
50,000	23⅝	West Line 1st 4s	
Austin & N W 1st		10,000	102½
7,000	86	2,000	103
B'way & 7th Avenue		Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	
1st Con 5s		5,000	79
2,000	111½	500	79
1,000	111½	10,000	78½
B'klyn W & W Co 5s		Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
1,000	107	3,000	88¼
10,000	107¼	Kanawha & Mich 4s	
10,000	107	1,000	79
Bur, C R & N 1st		Kan Pacific 1st Con	
2,000	105⅞	5,000	73
Canada Southern 2d		Keokuk & D M 1st	
3,000	105⅜	2,000	100
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		500	100
1,000	111¼	1,000	101
8,000	111½	Knox & Ohio 1st	
8,000	111⅜	2,000	114
2,000	111¼	Laclede Gas L Co	
Ches & O Gen 4½s		of St L 1st 5s	
18,000	82	11,000	90½
5,000	82⅛	L E & W 1st 5s	
4,000	82¼	2,000	116
17,000	82	Lehigh & W-B Con	
C, M & Q Con 7s		Assented	
6,000	121½	1,000	105
Chi, Bur & Quincy		Long Island 1st	
Nebraska Ext 4s		5,000	109
14,000	91⅜	Louis, Ev & St L	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s		Con 1st 5s	
6,000	100⅜	5,000	35
Chicago & Erie 1st		Louisville & Nash	
5,000	93	Pens & At 1st	
Chi & Ind Coal 1st		3,000	103½
7,000	100	L, N A & C G M	
Chi & Northwestern		5,000	74⅜
30 Year Deb 5s		Manhat Ry Con 4s	
2,000	105⅝	50,000	99¾
1,000	107½	68,000	100
S F Deb 5s, 1933		20,000	100¼
3,000	109⅜	M & St Paul 1st	
2,000s15F	109¾	Chi & Mil Div	
Chi & N W S F 5s		3,000	120
4,000	103¼	Minn & St L 1st	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		Iowa Extension	
2,000	105	2,000	123
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s		Southwestern Ext	
1,000	92	4,000	122½
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st		Minn & St L Con 5s	
1,000	107½	5,000	101¼
Col, H V & Tol 5s		M, K & T 1st 4s	
11,000	92	1,000	85⅞
Det, Mac & M L G		500	85½
5,000	24	14,000	85¾
2,000	23½	2,000	85¾
M, K & T of Tex 5s		Pitts & West 1st	
5,000	83¼	4,000	83½
4,000	83⅛	Rio Grande W 1st	
10,000	83¼	6,000	77¼
M, K & T 2d		3,000	77
500	57½	3,000	77¼
7,000	58¼	Rich & Dan Deb 5s	
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s		Stamped	
2,000	75	6,000	98
Mobile & O G M 4s		St Jo & G I 1st	
7,000	67½	5,000	58
5,000	67⅛	St L & S F Trust 5s	
16,000	67	3,000	77
N Y, Chi & St L 4s		St L S W 1st	
26,000	103⅝	5,000	76½
3,000	103½	12,000	76¾
N Y, Lake Erie & W		St L S W 2d Inc	
New 2d Con		5,000	36
D M & Co Certfs		St Paul M & M 1st	
Stamped		Montana Extension 4s	
4,000	67½	1,000	103
Funded 5s, Coup		Montana Exten 4s	
D M & Co Eng Certfs		1,000	59
3,000	66½	St Paul M & M 2d	
N Y, N H & H 4s		1,000	117¼
Con Deb Certfs		San An & Ar P 4s	
1,000	147¼	10,000	64
N Y, Ontario & W		10,000	64¾
Funding 4s		5,000	64¾
67,000	92½	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	
15,000	92¼	61,000	96¾
N Y, Sus & W 1st		Tex & N O Con 5s	
Refunding 5s		5,000	94¼
3,000	103½	10,000	94
Nor Pac 2d Coup		Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	90¾	2,000	91⅜
1,000	90½	Texas & Pac 2d Inc	
29,000	100	25,000	30¼
North Pac 3d Coup		10,000	30½
2,000	68½	5,000	30¾
10,000	68¾	15,000	30¾
North Pac Con 5s		10,000	29¾
5,000	40⅜	4,000	29⅞
5,000	40⅝	Tol, Peoria & W 4s	
25,000	40⅜	Fd Coal Jan, 1896, on	
1,000	40½	1,000	73½
2,000	40⅜	Union Pac 1st, 1895	
Nor P Col Tr Notes		17,000	100⅜
9,000	85¾	U N J R R & C Co 4s	
Nor Pac Term 1st		5,000	114½
8,000	103	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s		10,000	40⅜
5,000	40½	5,000	40¾
1,000	40	7,000	40¾
Ore R & N 1st		U S Cord Co 1st	
3,000	112	5,000	39⅞
Ore Short Line 6s		13,000	39
Trust Co Certfs		4,000	39¼
11,000	100	1,000	38½
3,000	99⅜	4,000	38¾
Ore S L & U N Con		5,000	38⅞
5,000	48⅜	Virginia Mid G M	
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d		4,000	97
4,000	35	Wabash 1st 5s	
Peo & Eastern 1st		4,000	106⅜
5,000	80½	3,000	106½
10,000	80¾	11,000	106⅜
1,000	80⅜	Det & Chicago Ext	
4,000	80½	5,000	98
Phila & Reading		Wabash 1st	
2d Pf Inc		2,000	106⅜
5,000	19½	Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	19¾	1,000	75⅞
7,000	19⅜	9,000	75½
6,000	19⅜	30,000	76
20,000	19½	West Shore Gtd 4s	
5,000	19⅜	1,000	106
10,000	19½	Registered	
15,000	19⅜	10,000	106
3d Pf Inc		W Nor Car 1st 6s	
3,000	14⅜	1,000	115
1,000	14⅜	W & L E 1st	
10,000	14½	Wheeling Div	
2,000	14	2,000	92½
Phil & Read Gen 4s		W & L E Imp	
1,000	76	3,000	91

Total sales $1,664,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American Cotton Oil pf.	73½	74½
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	116	118
American T. & C.	0¼	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	10	12
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf.	102	104
Brunswick Company	3	3¾
Buffalo, R. & P.	20	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	60	90
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	..
Canadian Pacific	51½	52½
Cedar F. & M.	5	10
Central Pacific	18½	19¼
Chicago & Alton	150	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	144¾	145
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	120¾	122
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155½	..
Colorado Coal & Iron. Dev.	8½	9
Col. & Hocking Coal	7¾	8
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62½	65
Consolidated Coal	20	22½
Delaware, L. & W.	161	161¾
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅜	15
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46	47
D. M. & Ft. D.	8¾	9½
D. M. F. D. pf.	38	45
Detroit Gas	29	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	6¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	11⅜	13¾
Ev. & Terre Haute	45	50
Flint & P. M.	15½	17
Flint & P. M. pf.	42¼	45
Great Northern pf.	128	133
G. B. & W. t. r.	1	1⅜
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2¼	3½
Homestake	20	25
Houston & Texas	2	2½
Ind., Ill., & Iowa	20¼	21¾
Iowa Central	9½	10
Iowa Central pf.	31⅜	32½
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½
Keok. & D. M.	4½	5½
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	114	115
St. Paul, M. & M.	114	117
Silver bullion certificates	66⅝	67¼
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
T. C. & I. pf.	87½	92
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10	11½
Toledo & Ohio Central	47	48
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	79½	81
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	6½	7
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	13½	..
Utica & B. River	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	108	112
Wisconsin Central	5	5¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stock.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug Ref.	117½	118⅝	117½	118¼	15,470
Am. Tobacco	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	100
Am. Cot. Oil	27	27	27	27	50
A., T. & S. F.	6	6¼	6	6¼	930
Ark. City Imp.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	40
Can. Southern.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	44	44	44	44	150
Cent. of N. J.	99⅜	99⅜	98⅝	98⅝	500
Chi. & North.	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98⅜	3,700
Chicago Gas.	74⅜	74⅞	74½	74½	2,010
Chi., R. I. & P.	68⅝	69	68⅝	68⅝	300
Chi., B. & Q.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	6,370
C., Mil. & St. P.	66⅜	67	66¼	66¾	8,210
C., St. P., M. & O.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	150
Del. & Hud.	128½	128½	128¼	128¼	100
D, M. & Ft. D. pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	100
Dis. & Cat. F.	20	20¼	20	20¼	1,880
General Elec.	35½	36¼	35½	36	1,310
Lake Shore	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	150
L. I. Trac.	12	12	12	12	10
L., N. & A. C.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	100
Manhattan	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	100
Mich. Cent.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100
Mo. Pacific	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	250
Mo., K. & T.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	10
Minn. & St. L.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	100
Nat. Lead.	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	30
N. Y. C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	100
N. Y., S. & W.	9½	9½	7½	7½	250
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	25	25¼	24½	24½	350
North. Pac pf.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	200
Pacific Mail.	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28½	140
Phil. & Read.	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	7,140
Southern Ry..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	10
South. Ry. pf.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway.

COLLATERAL TRUST MTGE. BONDS.

A plan has been prepared for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company which meets the approval of the several committees representing the various interests concerned, and holders of Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company's Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds, to a requisite amount, have requested the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, to offer for sale the shares of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company held as collateral for the said bonds.

The sale will take place in New-York on June 25, 1895. It is important that the bondholders shall act together for the protection of their security at the sale. **HOLDERS OF THE SAID BONDS NOT YET DEPOSITED WITH THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEE ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS WITH THE AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, 53 STATE ST., BOSTON, OR THE NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY, 65 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, UP TO JUNE 10, 1895, AFTER WHICH DATE OUTSTANDING BONDS WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE BENEFITS OF ANY ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE,** which, in association with the Committee of Foreign Bondholders, now represents all but a small portion of the bonds.

Dated May 25, 1895.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman.
W. G. OAKMAN,
GEORGE C. LEE,
W. S. FITZ,
HOWLAND DAVIS,
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
Committee.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

A MAJORITY OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS HAVE NOW BEEN DEPOSITED.

Holders of the General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, Second Mortgage Bonds and Stock, intending to participate in the Reorganization, should therefore deposit their securities as promptly as possible before the **10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1895,** after which date deposits will **ONLY** be received with the consent of the Committee and upon **SUCH TERMS** as the Committee may impose.

Deposits must be made as follows:

Bonds with the **UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,** 80 Broadway, New-York.

Stock with the **NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY,** 59 Cedar Street, New-York.

New-York, May 29th, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Stock.

Default having been made in the payment of interest on the Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, issued under the Collateral Trust Indenture of said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated September 2d, 1889, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under said indenture, hereby gives notice that it will, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by said indenture, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (138,272) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $100 each, held by the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, on the trusts expressed in said indenture.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after June 11th, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, and in New-York at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., and the State Trust Co., 36 Wall St.

Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

The American Loan and Trust Company.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 7, 1892, between certain subscribers, Henry L. Higginson, George C. Clark, and George S. Allen, as Trustees, and the West Side Construction Company expires on June 7th, 1895. The shares of stock of the West Side Construction Company deposited with this company under said agreement will be delivered on and after June 7th, 1895, to the holders of certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York for said stock or their assigns upon presentation and surrender of same properly indorsed. The transfer books for the company's certificates will close at three o'clock P. M. on June 6th, 1895, after which no further transfers will be made.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.

Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co. Stock, Columbia & Greenville R. R. Co. Stock, Western North Carolina R. R. Co. Stock.

Such holders of stock of any of the above-named Companies as have not already deposited the stock with J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, for conversion, pursuant to arrangement made with the Richmond Terminal Reorganization Committee, are notified to do so on or before June 20th, 1895, after which date no such stock will be accepted.

Four dollars per share assessment on stock of the Western North Carolina R. R. Co. must be paid at time of such deposit.

Richmond Terminal Reorganization Committee.
By C. H. COSTER, Chairman.
New-York, June 6th, 1895.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK

on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,411,669.91
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		41,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		53.06
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		206,818.50
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$80,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	5,200.00	
		85,200.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		444,821.05
Specie, as per schedule		214,440.70
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		215,650.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$70,540.02	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	28,412.26	
		107,952.28
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		12,279.59
		$2,739,885.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$25,048.93	
Interest	3,488.97	
Other profits	109,878.36	
		139,316.26
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,576,298.49	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,400.00	
Certified checks	2,000.26	
		1,609,698.75
Due savings banks		389,000.00
Amount due, not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		1,870.08
		$2,739,885.00

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President of a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision.

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.

Subscribed and sworn to by C. W. Starkey, President—the cashier is absent and cannot join in this report—the 5th day of June, 1895, before me, JOS. E. KEHOE,
(No. 12) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK

on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$509,412.46
Liability of Directors, as per schedule		Nothing
Overdrafts, as per schedule		162.45
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		138,468.17
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		1,050.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		237,262.50
Specie, as per schedule		43,400.05
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		30,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		190.63
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		1,594.47
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	
Exchange	80.10	
		5,080.10
		$986,620.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		70,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$2,242.72	
Other profits	134.20	
		2,376.92
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$792,678.58	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,124.77	
Certified checks	18,009.45	
Cashier's checks outstanding	356.11	
		$14,168.91
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		75.00
		$986,620.83

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

GEO. E. VAIL, President, and WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

GEO. E. VAIL, President.
WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of June, 1895, before me.
MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public, 333,
N. Y. C.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA

on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$18,465,163.93
Due from Directors		45,000.00
Overdrafts		494.62
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		1,032,234.52
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
United States bonds		1,462,532.46
Stocks and bonds		1,246,665.39
Specie		2,842,942.36
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		5,766,647.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,519,568.00	
Other items carried as cash	126,861.50	
		3,646,429.50
		$34,108,109.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits (net)		796,603.70
Due depositors as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$14,587,690.35	
Demand certificates of deposit	27,590.00	
Certified checks	1,683,817.33	
Cashier's checks outstanding	425,768.61	
		16,724,866.29
Due trust companies, State and national banks		9,742,701.38
Due savings banks		2,342,792.41
Unpaid dividends		1,056.00
		$34,108,109.78

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation; and that said report was prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the third day of June, 1895, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
Notary Public, (No. 117.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK,

on the morning of the 30th day of May, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,204,483.89
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		364,770.12
Banking house and lot	$120,000.00	
Other real estate	6,668.00	126,668.00
Bonds		47,430.65
Specie		591,967.76
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		840,554.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$300,323.93	
Other items carried as cash	32,109.84	332,493.77
Current expenses	547.34	
Exchange	918.82	1,466.16
		$4,509,834.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$422,700.00
Surplus fund		205,000.00
Discount	$4,264.47	
Interest	105.71	
Other profits	267,067.00	271,437.18
Deposits subject to check	3,578,870.07	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,329.85	
Certified checks	20,070.65	3,609,280.17
Unpaid dividends		1,417.00
		$4,509,834.35

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway. 82d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF THE
Central Railroad & Banking Co.
OF GEORGIA.

A plan of purchase of the railroads and properties of the **Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia** and the other lines embraced in its system has been prepared, and **The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York** has been, by proper agreements and request, appointed agent and depository under such plan.

The following interests have already lodged their written approval of the plan and have requested the said Trust Company to proceed to call for deposits thereunder and take all such steps as may be necessary and proper to fully effectuate and execute the reorganization, namely:

A majority of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The Committee of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The underwriter of the proposed First Mortgage Bonds of the new company, to be used in taking up the present tripartite bonds.

The Committee representing the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company.

DEPOSITS UNDER THIS PLAN ARE INVITED FROM THE FOLLOWING PARTIES IN INTEREST:

(1.) The holders of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(2.) The holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(3.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company.

(4.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

(5.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company.

(6.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Macon and Northern Railroad Company.

(7.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Rome Railroad Company.

(8.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Atlantic Railroad Company.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be issued by the undersigned in exchange for securities so deposited.

THE RIGHT TO MAKE SUCH DEPOSITS IS HEREBY LIMITED TO THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1895.

Printed copies of such plan and any further information in connection with the reorganization which may be desired by the security holders will be furnished at the office of the undersigned, 120 Broadway, or by **Messrs. Samuel Thomas** and **Thomas F. Ryan,** at their office, in the Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty St., New-York City.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Depository.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1895.

The Milwaukee Street Railway Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS, COUPON HOLDERS, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The UNDERSIGNED have been appointed as a Committee to reorganize the affairs of The Milwaukee Street Railway Company under an Agreement and plan of Reorganization, which has already been assented to by the holders of a large majority of all the securities of the said Company. The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK is the depositary of securities under the agreement, and will issue its negotiable Certificates of Deposit therefor. Security holders are invited to become parties to the Agreement by depositing their securities thereunder with the said Trust Company. Copies of the Agreement and Plan may be had at the office of the said Trust Company and of the Counsel to the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
ARNOLD MARCUS,
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL,
CHARLES W. WETMORE,
Reorganization Committee.

A. MARCUS, Secretary,
15 Broad Street.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
45 Wall Street.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, 17 Broad St.

MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.

Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St.; 87 Hudson St. and 16 Court Street, Brooklyn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, June 6th, 1895.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, July 5th, 1895. Transfer books will close on Monday, June 10th, and reopen on Monday, June 24th, 1895.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Eleventh Ward Bank,
New-York, June 1, 1895.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th St., on Wednesday, June 12, 1895. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of Crollus & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New-York, June 5, 1895.

ANNA V. CROLIUS,
JOHN RHEINFRANK, Jr.

WAS ROBERT MONROE ATTACKED?

He Is on Trial for Stabbing W. Harris a Year Ago.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., June 6.—The trial of Robert Monroe, known in theatrical circles in New-York, was begun in the Court of Sessions here to-night, for assault in the second degree in stabbing William Harris, a hotel proprietor at Sayville, on the night of July 17 last.

In company with Monroe and Harris at the time were Peter F. Dalley, John E. Hogardy, and Peter Randall. They were in the barroom kept by Harris about 4:30 in the morning, when a dispute arose between Harris and Monroe. Harris testified that without provocation Monroe stabbed him in the forehead. His story was corroborated by Dailey and Hogardy.

The defense will be that the assault was provoked and justifiable.

Had Wrenches for the Mayor.

An individual called at the City Hall yesterday with two wrenches for Mayor Strong. He had the wrenches, one of which was large and the other small, tied together. Policeman Kennel intercepted him.

The man told a disconnected story about coming from Richmond, Va., and having found the wrenches in a place he called Sea Side Park, the location of which he did not define. He said that after thinking the matter over he came to the conclusion that he should take the wrenches to the Mayor. He said that his name was Edward Roe. The policeman took the wrenches and then conducted the man outside.

THE MISSIONS NEED MORE MONEY

Home Work by the Congregationalists Only Requires Funds to Produce the Most Gratifying Results.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 6.—At the opening session of the Congregational Home Missionary Society this morning, the Rev. Washington Choate, one of the three Secretaries of the society, presented a paper on behalf of the Executive Committee, under the head of "Open Doors," in which he said that statements from the thirty fields of the National Administration made manifest urgent needs, amounting to more than $487,000, to do the work of the coming year. He referred to different points in Washington, Oregon, Dakota, Florida, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Utah, and Texas as open doors, which presented wide opportunities.

Addresses along this same line were made by Wallace Nutting of Providence, R. I.; Clarence T. Brown, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. B. Cristy, Cleveland, Ohio; C. J. Schofield, Dallas, Texas, and W. C. Puddefoot, Eastern Field Secretary.

The meeting closed to-night. The concluding session was one of the most interesting held thus far. The principal address was made by the Rev. Joseph Clark, D. D., Secretary, on "The Money Problem." In part, he said:

All home missionary problems on the human side resolve themselves in our day into one. Its name is money. The time has been when the problem was of men. It is so no longer. Men press upon us from every quarter, eager to bear the commission of the society. Only money is lacking to equip them. The time was, also, when opportunity was limited. It is so no longer. A thousand doors of entrance revealing splendid possibilities of Christian endeavor stand open. Only money is wanting to enter them. For years, the Executive Committee has come up and locked over into fields of promise and sadly turned away. What does it mean? It means that the Home Missionary Society deliberately refuses to follow up the results of its own work. For sixty-nine years we have been sowing the seed, and when the harvest of all these years waves at our feet and offer itself invitingly to our sickle, we refuse to reap and gather it in. One year ago, confronted again with the same hopeful condition of the field, we reduced the missionary force and contracted the volume of our work by $75,000. Congregational home missions have stood still, where they have not gone back, for four successive years. How long can a work of this kind be stationary? If our people were poor, it would be a cruel mockery to remind them of these humiliating facts. But they are not poor. The figures of the eleventh census declare the wealth of the Evangelical Church members of the United States in 1890 to be $13,000,000,000, and that increases nearly $435,000,000 annually. Our thrifty Congregationalist brethren respond with at least $700,000,000, and add to that sum year after year, over and above all expenses, about $20,000,000. This is not a condition of poverty that should make us timid.

In closing, Dr. Clark spoke of the three reasons why Congregational home missions are at a standstill:

1. The Congregational churches do not yet appreciate the home missionary crisis.

2. The proportion and order of Congregational giving is at fault.

3. On one man more than any other rests the onus of our present disability, and to him more than any other is committed the triumphant cure, and his hand holds the magic rod that can smite the rock and set free the frozen money power of the Church.

Addresses on the same subject were also made by William H. Alexander of Omaha, Neb.; the Rev. Lyman Abbott, and the Rev. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE GIVES A PLAY

ENTERTAINS ITSELF WITH JEROME K. JEROME'S "SUNSET."

Stalwart Miss Oliver and Bewhiskered Miss La Verne Captivated the Hearts of All the Women Present.

The Professional Woman's League had its first professional play for the private entertainment of its members yesterday.

Of course it was good, for the league has large resources upon which to draw, even when many of its members are out of town. Every one looked lovely, and acted just as well as if there had been more than two rehearsals and a superfluous amount of stage properties.

The only danger that threatened was that the actors might be suddenly and without warning precipitated into the laps of the occupants of the orchestra chairs, for the audience was large and gathered closely around the stage, which was very minute for anything as ambitious as a genuine play. But, through love scenes and all other thrilling situations the actors kept in mind the limitations of their surroundings, and the climax was reached without accident.

The play was "Sunset," by Jerome K. Jerome, and the following was the cast:

Lois	Miss Ballou
Joan	Bijou Fernandez
Aunt Drusilla	Aunt Louisa Eldridge
Mr. Rivers	Ellena Maris
Azariah Stodd	Miss Auchter La Verne
Lawrence Lee	Miss Olive Oliver

Aunt Louisa looked beautiful. So she said, and so did every one else. She wore a brown dress, a white cap, and knitted so energetically that she broke the yarn of the knitting work loaned by Miss La Verne, and which looked like the beginning of a nice warm pair of Winter wristers.

Lois, the devoted sister, was charming in a flowered organdie muslin, and Bijou Fernandez, as the little country half-sister, in a black skirt and green waist, looked pretty and healthy, because she couldn't look anything else if she tried.

But the league's heart was really extended most warmly to the men of the play. They were genuine works of art as to costume.

"I couldn't have helped falling in love with Lawrence if I had wanted to; he looked so handsome," said pretty Joan. "Wasn't Lois a goose to give him up, just because she thought I loved him?"

Lawrence looked every inch a man, and a handsome and stalwart one, too, in a white striped outing suit and sailor hat, with only a few curly locks of hair showing at the back to prove that a woman's head was in it.

Mrs. La Verne of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" fame, as Mr. Stodd, was delicious in fuzzy red whiskers, red hair under a tall gray hat, with a long gray coat, gray trousers, and a brilliantly flowered waistcoat, and ruffled shirt.

Mr. Rivers was a nice fatherly old gentleman, with a careworn face becoming the careful father of two nice daughters.

The curtains and scenery being dispensed with, nothing interfered with the smooth running of the play, and it was over in a short time, leaving only Joan's nibbling an apple and Aunt Drusilla's knitting work to tell the story of the league's first home play.

The June social of the league will take place Monday, and Lotta, who is one of the league's members, will be the guest of honor for the day.

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA

John H. Cooper of White Plains Was Bitten in the Nose by His Dog.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 6.—John H. Cooper, aged thirty-five years, was bitten by a fox terrier, a pet dog of the family, two months ago. The dog had previously bitten Mr. Cooper's young son, but nothing was thought of it, as the bite was slight. When Mr. Cooper was bitten, he was in the act of picking his slipper from the floor. The dog snapped at him, and buried its teeth in his nose. Mr. Cooper immediately had the dog shot.

The wound healed rapidly, and no thought was given the matter until last Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Cooper complained of not feeling well. He went to his business in New-York as usual on Monday, but came home a few hours later, feeling considerably worse. He did the same on Tuesday and Wednesday, but again came home both days as before. He was taken violently ill last night, and raved until early this morning, when he died of the symptoms of hydrophobia.

For fifteen years Mr. Cooper had been connected with the firm of Austin Nichols & Co. of New-York, and at his death had the entire charge of the financial business of the firm. He was one of the most popular young men in town and was highly connected and prominent in amateur theatrical and singing circles.

They Favor a Trolley Line.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, John De Lavergne, and a delegation from the North Side Board of Trade called on the Mayor yesterday to ask him as the Chairman of the Board of Electrical Control to permit the stringing of electric wires on the Southern Boulevard as far north as Jerome Avenue so that the Union Railway Company could run trolley cars.

They said that 90 per cent. of the property owners were in favor of the road. The Mayor said that he would call a meeting of the Board of Electrical Control to consider the request.

TRAINED AS TEACHERS

Graduates of the College on Morningside Heights.

DIPLOMAS GIVEN IN MANY COURSES.

Commencement Exercises—Addresses to the Young Women by Rev. Dr. Van De Water and President Hervey.

The big hall on the lower floor of Teachers College, on Morningside Heights, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was filled yesterday morning with healthy, bright-looking young women in light Summer gowns.

The occasion was the annual commencement of Teachers College, the first that has been held in its new buildings.

The graduation exercises of this institution differ from those of other colleges. The graduates take no active part in them.

The exercises yesterday were opened with responsive reading and prayer. Then followed an address by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water on "The Vocation of the Teacher"; the presentation of diplomas to the college and high school graduates by President Hervey, a review of the year and a forecast of the future by President Hervey, and the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The graduates in the college courses were:

Domestic Science and Domestic Art—Miss Adelaide Bennett of Lowell, Mass.; Miss Alice Hooper of Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss Nellie Litchfield of Blythebourne, L. I., and Miss Eliza M. Ross of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Primary and Elementary Grades—Miss Hortense Blake of New-York, Miss Louise M. Brown of Camden, N. J., and Miss Katherine Hannah of Brooklyn.

Kindergarten—Miss Ellen Buckler of New-York, Miss Mary Constantine of Brooklyn, Mrs. Jennie V. Dodge of New-York, Miss Harriet S. Edwards of Newark, N. J.; Miss Frances B. Gillespy of Lansingburg, N. Y.; Miss Mary Edith Gladwin of Brooklyn, Miss Grace E. Hawkins of South Norwalk, Conn.; Miss Mary Lee Howell of Morristown, N. J.; Miss Jennie G. Kirkwood of New-York, Miss May Mainwaring of New-York, Miss Annie M. McLintock of New-York, Miss Hannah B. McLintock of New-York, Miss Olga Meyrowitz of Ridgefield, N. J.; Miss Edith G. Olin of Watertown, N. Y.; Miss Katharine M. Roof of Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Miss Adeline B. Tiemann of New-York, and Miss Mary Willard of Passaic, N. J.

Science in Elementary and Secondary Schools—Miss Edith Gray and Miss Emilie Kip of Brooklyn.

Manual Training, Freehand, and Mechanical Drawing in Elementary Schools—Miss Lucy H. Weiser of Harrisburg, Penn.

General Course—Mrs. Mary S. Woolman.

The high school graduates were:

Miss Tillie Auerbach, Charles Baker, Miss Emily Bawden, Miss Louise Beers, Miss Anna A. George, Miss E. Gertrude Lee, Miss Clara Low, Miss Alice Stillwell, and Miss Annie M. Wolfarth.

In his address on "The Vocation of the Teacher," Dr. Van De Water said that education is not now considered simply an acquirement of knowledge. It is the action of the mind upon mind and soul upon soul, and teaching is more a profession than ever before. It is the ingrafting into those who are taught the principles of truth, and this truth is the voice of God.

Three kinds of people, he said, are trying to solve the labor question. They are the laborers, who are not likely to do it, because of their one-sided views; the capitalists, take the statesmen, who are in danger of the influence of politics, and the teachers, who are trying by means of education to establish the right relations of man to man. This shows the responsibility which rests upon the teacher, who has opportunities to say a word, not only as a teacher, but as a citizen.

President Hervey, in speaking of the general advance in education, said:

New-York is still fifty years behind the times in its educational organization. It is as bad now in this respect as it was before the Fall elections. The reason for this is that thousands of teachers in this city opposed the Pavey bill. The reasons they assign for opposing this bill were none of them, so far as I can learn, based upon a consideration in the interests of children, but rather upon the consideration of the interests of the Ward Trustees, which it was proposed to abolish, and of their friends, the teachers. What is the centre of the universal system? Is it the teachers, or is it the children? This question has been answered in the wrong way. It will continue to be so answered until public sentiment is enlightened.

President Hervey said that the removal of Teachers College to Harlem had increased, rather than decreased, the interest in its work; new friends had become subscribers, and new scholarships had been added. Many new appointments of teachers and professors have been made.

Died as She Was About to Sail.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 6.—Mrs. Louisa Hoetzel, sixty years old, of San Francisco, arrived here yesterday with her husband, Paul Hoetzel, intending to sail for Germany to-day in the Bremen steamship Havel.

They boarded the vessel this morning, but Mrs. Hoetzel had scarcely entered the cabin when she complained of feeling ill, and died shortly after from heart disease. Mr. Hoetzel will return to his home with his wife's body.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 6—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, fair, slightly cooler, westerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, stationary temperature, westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, stationary temperature, northwesterly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, stationary temperature, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, stationary temperature, westerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, stationary temperature, northerly winds. NEW-JERSEY, fair, stationary temperature, northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, stationary temperature, westerly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, stationary temperature, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, stationary temperature, northerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, stationary temperature, easterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, stationary temperature, northeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in extreme northern portion, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, northerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, stationary temperature, easterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, stationary temperature, easterly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, stationary temperature, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, stationary temperature, easterly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, stationary temperature, easterly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in northern portion, easterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer in extreme northeast portion, southeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in southern portion, easterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer in northern and western portions, northerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, variable winds. OHIO, fair, warmer, easterly winds. INDIANA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, cooler in western portion, easterly winds. WISCONSIN, showers, warmer in extreme eastern and cooler in extreme western portion, southeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, rain, cooler, except in northeast portion, easterly winds, becoming variable. IOWA, showers, cooler in northwest portion, northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, stationary temperature, southeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler in extreme east portion, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, stationary temperature, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, showers, cooler in

WAS TRUSTED BY RELATIVES

A REFEREE REFLECTS SEVERELY ON WILLIAM WHALEY.

He Is Said to Have Taken $26,000 from McCready Estate—Trustees Unable to Recover.

A queer bit of family history, reflecting very severely on William Whaley, once a prominent lawyer of this city, is revealed in a report filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by William H. Willis, as referee.

Mr. Willis was appointed some time ago to pass on the accounts of Mrs. Caroline Amanda McCready, as trustee under the will of her husband, Nathaniel L. McCready.

Mr. McCready died on Oct. 3, 1887, leaving a very large estate. He appointed his wife, his three children, Nathaniel L. McCready, Jr.; Mrs. Louisine W. Whaley, and Mrs. Elouise Robbins, and his friend, John C. Westervelt, as executors and trustees. Mrs. McCready was left $50,000 outright by her husband, $25,000 a year during her lifetime, and a considerable portion of the personal property of the estate. Mr. McCready's three children each got $50,000 in cash, and the residue, about $1,500,000, was to be divided equally between them, but it was to be held in trust, they to have the power of disposing of the principal by will.

Mrs. Whaley was the wife of William Whaley. She and her family had the greatest confidence in Mr. Whaley, and the trustees and executors turned over to him a great deal of the business in connection with the estate. His advice was sought on almost every question that came up, and his decision generally prevailed.

Upon Mr. Whaley's advice the trustees some years ago made arrangements to purchase the property at 38 Maiden Lane for $65,000. He was commissioned to make the purchase, and $26,000 in cash was placed in his hands to pay on the property. Instead of using the money for this purpose he diverted it to his own use, it is said, and before this was discovered by the trustees he made an assignment. The trustees tried to recover the money of the estate, but were unable to collect a cent.

Mrs. Whaley had died some time before this. By her will she made over her interest in her father's estate, amounting to $500,000, to her only child, Francis Marion Whaley, who is now seven years old, and who resides with his grandmother. All her other property Mrs. Whaley gave to her husband, and he was appointed sole executor of her will. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was appointed trustee of the boy's share in his grandfather's estate.

The discovery of Whaley's bad faith preyed on his mother-in-law's mind so heavily that she applied to the Supreme Court to be relieved from her trusteeship of her husband's estate. Mr. Willis was appointed in this action to pass on the accounts of Mrs. McCready and the other trustees.

None of the items submitted by the trustees was disputed except the $26,000 taken by Whaley. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, acting for Whaley's son, insisted that the trustees were responsible for Whaley's action, and that they should reimburse the estate for the $26,000 which he had taken.

Mr. Willis, after going carefully into the matter, finds that the surviving trustees should not be held for this money. He says that, owing to the close family relationship sustained by Whaley to the heirs, their confidence in him was justified, and that they could not very well have known of his untrustworthiness. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has tried to get some of the money from Whaley, but without success.

The office of the McCready estate is at 44 Broadway, where Nathaniel L. McCready conducts a real estate office, as the successor to his father.

THE CORNISH-STOKES LIBEL SUIT

Edward S. Stokes a Witness Against His Cousin.

The trial of the libel suit of George W. Cornish against W. E. D. Stokes for $20,000 damages was begun yesterday before Chief Justice Daly and a jury in the Common Pleas Court, and the defendant's cousin, Edward S. Stokes, was the sole witness.

Mr. Cornish is associated with Edward S. Stokes in the management of the Hoffman House, being secretary and bookkeeper of the Hoffman House corporation. He charges W. E. D. Stokes jointly with William P. Martin of having "maliciously composed and published and caused to be circulated a letter stating that he (meaning one of the officers of the Association) is reported to fall the pockets of (meaning with Mr. Platner and Mr. Cornish (meaning plaintiff) to put all the profits in his pocket, so that nothing will be left for dividends."

The "he" referred to is Edward S. Stokes, the present suit growing out of the troubles of the cousins in connection with the Hoffman House management.

Edward S. Stokes took the stand to testify for Mr. Cornish. He exchanged glances with his cousin as he sat in the witness chair that would have made interesting reading could they have been translated into words.

As soon as he had been sworn, Edward S. Stokes said that he visited the Chemical National and Madison Square Banks early in June, 1892, and found that the alleged libelous letter had been sent to each bank. He also testified that William P. Martin, co-defendant with W. E. D. Stokes, lived with W. E. D. Stokes, and was his private and confidential attorney, receiving a yearly salary. Edward S. Stokes said that the day before the libelous letters were sent, W. E. D. Stokes told him that Cornish was not an honest man and wanted him discharged.

"I asked Mr. Stokes," said the witness, "why he did not think that Cornish was honest, and he replied because Cornish lumped the cash account instead of keeping it in separate accounts.

The case will be continued to-day.

A. D. BERKS'S UNIQUE DAMAGE SUIT

He Charges T. Dewey with "Unprofessional Conduct" in a Lawsuit.

T. Dewey, a lawyer, has been made defendant in a unique damage suit for $10,000.

Mr. Dewey is charged by Archibald D. Berks with having caused damages to Mr. Berks's interest by indulging in "unprofessional conduct" while acting as attorney against Mr. Berks.

In his complaint the plaintiff alleges that Mr. Dewey was employed by Horace L. Hotchkins and another to defend them in an action brought in the Supreme Court for an accounting. The matter was sent to Charles A. Jackson as referee. Berks says that judgment was entered against him for $4,828.71 in this suit in favor of Horace L. Hotchkins.

Berks then charges that he instructed his lawyer to appeal from this judgment, but that the defendant, "in violation of his duties as a lawyer, and in contravention of his (Berks's) rights, induced the lawyer he had retained to omit serving a notice of appeal until it was too late."

The plaintiff further says he moved for a vacature of the judgment against him, but that Mr. Dewey made false allegations and his motion was therefore denied. He renewed the motion in January and March, 1895, with like results. By reason of this alleged "unprofessional conduct" Berks claims he has been damaged to the extent of $10,000.

Mr. Dewey denies all these allegations, and secured an order from Judge Dugro in the Superior Court directing Berks to make his complaint more specific and certain. Douglas A. Levien of 132 Nassau Street is counsel for the defendant.

MRS. ALTMAN WAS DECEIVED.

Her Husband, Samuel, Characterized as "Thoroughly Dishonest."

Samuel Altman was judicially characterized yesterday as "thoroughly dishonest and clearly guilty of having committed various fraudulent acts."

This characterization was contained in an opinion handed down by Judge Gildersleeve in the Superior Court. Altman failed some time ago, and his creditors seized certain property in Harlem that stood in his name. His wife, Rachel, interposed a claim, asserting that she gave her husband money in 1880 with which to purchase the property in question. The property was to be taken in her name, and she thought this had been done until the creditors pounced upon the property. Then she learned that her husband had taken the property in his own name.

Altman, when called to the stand, said that he took the property in his own name to increase his credit.

Judge Gildersleeve holds that Mrs. Altman is an innocent party and that she should not suffer by her husband's fraud. He therefore found in her favor, while condemning her husband.

"AN AFFRONT TO COMMON SENSE."

Severe Lecture by Judge Pryor to Justice Martin and Dr. A. M. Wallace.

Judge Roger A. Pryor has administered a severe lecture to Civil Justice Daniel F. Martin of the Sixth District Court and Dr. Alphonse M. Wallace, examining hospital physician in the Department of Charities and Correction. This rebuke is contained in an opinion, written for the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in which Judge Pryor's colleagues concur.

Dr. Wallace, testifying as an expert before Justice Martin, swore that "lobar pneumonia" was not a "pulmonary disease," but simply "an inflammation of the lungs." The Justice held likewise, and gave judgment accordingly. Both of these actions are held by Judge Pryor to be "an affront to common sense."

"It is hardly consistent with judicial gravity," declares his Honor, in his finest sarcastic vein, "to argue against a proposition of which the absurdity is self-evident; a proposition that involves at once an affront to common sense and a misconception of the plain sense of a plain word; a proposition that involves a contempt for the uniform and universal significance of scientific nomenclature."

It was this that gave rise to this severe opinion by the appellate court was brought before Justice Martin by Mrs. Mary Kiernan against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The company carried a policy on the life of Mrs. Kiernan's husband, John. The policy provided that if Kiernan died from any "pulmonary disease," the company was only to pay $82.50. If he died from any other cause, the company was to pay twice this sum. It was conceded that Kiernan died of "lobar pneumonia," but the plaintiff contended that this was not a "disease," but an "inflammation of the lungs," and suit was brought for $65 when the company refused to pay more than $32.50.

Justice Martin gave judgment for Mrs. Kiernan, and the insurance company appealed, with the result that the claim against it is set aside.

Want E. Waring Declared Incompetent.

Edmund Waring, ninety-four years old, who lives with his relatives at 100 West Sixty-ninth Street, is said to be mentally incompetent by reason of old age, loss of memory and understanding, and his grandson, John D. Secor, Jr., has taken proceedings in the Supreme Court to have him adjudged insane and a committee of his person and property appointed.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed John Whalen Commissioner to take testimony, and with a Sheriff's jury pass upon the competency of Mr. Waring. The court will be asked to appoint Mr. Waring's grandson, William H. Secor, a committee of his person and estate. Mr. Waring has an interest in a trust estate, consisting of property in this city, in the hands of the Union Trust Company. His wife, Clara K. Waring, from whom he separated many years ago, is now living with relatives at Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Waring was formerly possessed of considerable property in this city. His estate does not now amount to over $20,000.

An Investigation by Recorder Goff.

Recorder Goff will begin an investigation to-day into the charges made by various complainants that papers and indictments placed in the custody of the District Attorney have mysteriously disappeared.

Since assuming office last January the Recorder has received a great many of these complaints from merchants and others relating to cases in which they were complainants and which have for some unknown reason never been tried.

A complaint of this kind received yesterday from A. Rafelson of 481 Broadway decided the Recorder to take up the matter for a thorough overhauling.

In Mr. Rafelson's case the two men who forged his endorsement to a check in 1892 have never been brought to trial, and he has been told by the District Attorney that the papers in the case are lost.

Mrs. W. A. O'Donnell's Will Contested.

William A. O'Donnell, an employe of the Department of Public Works, was entirely cut off under the will of his wife, Helen D. O'Donnell, and he has instituted a contest to have the will set aside.

Mrs. O'Donnell died on Feb. 15, leaving $10,000, all of which, with the exception of a few small bequests, she gave to her daughter, Margaret, who is nine years old.

She and her husband had been separated for several years prior to her death. She died in a hospital, where she had been taken to have a surgical operation performed. Col. Henry Fritz is named as executor under the will, which was executed only a month before Mrs. O'Donnell's death.

Bernard J. Tinney is counsel for O'Donnell, while W. H. D. Orr appears in opposition.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—45—Thames and Mersey Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—9—Jamieson et al. vs. Tinsley, 65—Bgiles vs. Outing Company. 101—Leverick vs. Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company. 111—First National Bank of Morristown vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 112—Merchants' National Bank of Newton vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 81—Audsley vs. Mayor, &c. 85—United States vs. Zabriskie. 109—Farrel Foundry and Machine Company vs. Sturges.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

26—New-York and Northern Railroad Company vs. Scow Mayflower. 142—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Ship Hornby Castle. 158—Davis vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 146—Dailey vs. A Raft of Spiles. 120—Fisher vs. Tug H. A. Crawford and Barge Blanche L. 120—Morris vs. same. 131—Bresette vs. same. 108—United States vs. Tug Howard Carroll. 137—Manning vs. Wheelwright. 153—Drinkwater vs. Straus. 164—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Lighter Swan. 159—Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company vs. Schooner Margaret. 143—Waring vs. Tug James T. Easton. 152—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 135—Harris vs. same.

COURT NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—The motion calendar will be called on Saturday, June 8, at 2 P. M. By order of the court, JOHN A. SHIELDS, Clerk.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

No. 686—Joseph Van Camp, respondent, vs. Edward P. Searle and another, appellants.—Argued by George Bullard for appellants, David N. Salisbury for respondents.

No. 703—Edwin Gomez et al., appellants, vs. Horatio Gomez, as trustee, et al., respondents.—Argued by Hector M. Hitchings for appellant, Michael H. Cardozo and John A. Shaley for respondents.

No. 210—Mary D. Hatch and another, appellants, vs. Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York et al., respondents.—Argued by George W. Wingate for appellants, David Wilcox and Henry Man for respondents.

No. 181—John B. Devlin, as administrator, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, appellants.—Appeal dismissed under Rule XV., without costs.

The day calendar for Friday is: Nos. 42, 8, 944, 47, 624, 164, 207, 246.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follet, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

29—McColl vs. American Life Insurance Company. 32—Tubbs vs. Embree. 4—The Mayor, &c., vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 25—Du Bois vs. Union Dime Savings Institution.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—Jacobson vs. Cleather. 2—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association vs. Gerry. 3—Heywood vs. Ryan. 4—Wussner vs. Ryan. 5—Willford vs. Leyboudd.

Class IV.—6—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey. 7—Grano vs. Crowell. 8—Matter of Lorrilard. 9—Bomes vs. Sadlier.

Class VII.—10—Vilas vs. New-York Air Brake Company.

Class VIII.—11—Flannagan vs. The Mayor, &c. 12—Terry vs. Estwez. 13—Levison vs. Fleishman. 14—Schlesinger vs. Crosby. 15—Fisher vs. Fisher. 16—Yoran vs. Wood. 17—Senn vs. Ketchum. 18—Gedney vs. Gedney. 19—Astor vs. Astor. 20—Fosdick vs. Central Safe Deposit Company. 21—Matter of Oppenheim. 22—Langdon & Granger Brewing Company vs. Reilly. 23—People, &c., vs. Haines. 24—Doyle vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. 25—Henderson vs. Henderson. 26—Wetmore vs. Allaben. 27—Polhemus vs. Phillips. 28—Schneider vs. Russell. 29—Park & Tilford vs. Work. 30—Fox vs. Treburn. 31—Fallon vs. Easton. 32—New-York Bank Note Company vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company. 33—Gross vs. Moore. 34—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 35—Britt vs. Davies. 36—Matter of Line Hundred and Sixteenth Street. 37—Winthrop vs. Welling. 38—Matter of Outcalt. 39—Matter of Callahan. 40—Carty vs. Astor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 2227 Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Liebinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day Calendar.—Called in Part II. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—6067—French vs. Robinson. 6252—Panning vs. Swan. 6012—Danbury National Bank vs. La Follette. 6014—Rupprecht vs. same. 6439—Beams vs Beams. 6602—Hewson vs. Geller. 6060—Lindo vs. Palmer. 6043—Schlessinger vs. Flagler. 6579—Swan vs. Herzberger. 6799—Shalik vs. Jones. 6375—French vs. Gunary. 6539—First National Bank vs. Chrystie. 6619—Astoria Veneer Mills vs. Looschen.

Regular Day Calendar.—2723—Silverberg vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 6026—Aetna Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 608—McPheren vs. Homan. 3294—Pearce vs. Motley. 2900—Schwarz vs. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum. 1624—Wilkens vs. Smith. 3472—Hague vs. Palmer. 3490—Hays vs. Mitchell. 1871—Sinsheimer vs. United States Credit System Company. 1952—Mayer vs. Frankfeld. 1871—Jonas vs. Burn. 487—Lindo vs. Murray. 2023—Daily vs. Huester. 2828—Brush Electric Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 2342—Heyman vs. Smith.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term. Adjourned until June 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

5—Tyng vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

8—Hutchinson vs. Connor. 9—Becar vs. Batley. At 2 P. M.—24—Alexander vs. Alexander. 5—Miller vs. The Mayor, vs. &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1483—Gilbertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1536—Davis vs. New-York Recorder Company. 975—Pfeifer vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1407—Flattner vs. Stokes. 1284—Lorch vs. Lorch. 1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Elevated Railroad Company. 1549—Deutsch American Schuetzen Bund vs. Eisele. 1648—Willinski vs. Wiesenberger. 1246—Hutton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 140—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 266—Holloway vs. Rowland. 1586—Hedwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1110—Goldfarb vs. same. 1592—Hix vs. Edison Electric Light Company. 1614—Heffron vs. Stiles Jewelry Company. 1624—Goldschmidt vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 1630—Bowden vs. Second Avenue and Harlem Railroad Company. 1699—Ambers vs. Rossi. 1537—Sheridan vs. Scott. 678—Piepering vs. Ball. 1629—Russell vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1697—Gerry vs. Swain. 1645—Drought vs. Stern. 1651—Rafter vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 338—Tenoper vs. Villing. 1586—Ryan vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 122—Kennedy vs. Scully. 1597—Davis vs. Hopfinsack. 1494—Friedman vs. Cohn.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned until June 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Calendar clear. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

902—Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company vs. The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company. 910—Jencks vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret R. Scanlon, John Davies, Raphael Lewisohn, Rosie Rosenbourgh, Catharine Christy, Amelia A. Delamater. At 2 P. M.—Martin Fick, Jefa Heyward, Margaret Cordell.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will—1075—Frank Schmitt. Matter of Henry Bohlen, Sr.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1765—Sachs vs. Ritter. 1764—Nagel vs. Reinmiller. 1310—Well vs. Herter. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 4229—Schmidt vs. Bolen. 1613—Conkling vs. Dempsey. 3140—Goble vs. Paneth. 4243—Dreelan vs. Dreelan. 2005—Carey vs. Carey. 1658—Lang vs. Ireland. 1653—Forest vs. O'Neill. 3970—Sachs vs. Tamsen. 1674—McCoy vs. Crane. 1783—Curtin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1808—Lowenstein vs. Deltz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 1577—Frank vs. Lewis. 1879—Houghton vs. Schriver. 2030—Wiederhold vs. Lowenberg. 1528—Marlhaler vs. Cohen. 1896—Runk vs. Harding. 1972—Rochester Brewing Company vs. Fox. 2037—Woltz vs. Vausc. 989—Standing vs. Fuller. 409—Chatham National Bank vs. Mott. 2979—Hanson vs. Burt. 1790—Dobet vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1800—De Jong vs. same. 1801—Jones vs. Valentine. 1893—Folsom vs. Cordova. 1886—Stewart vs. Veyrac. 1837—Same vs. same. 1883—Winston vs. same. 1910—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. Stajer. 1870—O'Shaughnessy vs. Union Railway Company. 1872—Shanley vs. same. 1875—Reed vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1962—Flynn vs. Marina Steamship Company. 1966—Herr vs. Proveschke.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlon, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2144—Hoffman vs. Loewenstein. 1465—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2086—Miller vs. American Transfer Company. 2070—Wright vs. Morgan. 2150—Crandell vs. United States Net and Twine Company. 1190—Pawa vs. Duane. 1205—Costello vs. Herbst. 1943—Van Mellaert vs. Nicholson. 219—Blanch vs. Spleas. 220—Herrman vs. same. 1956—Harvey vs. Healey. 3717—Groff vs. Friedline. 1906—Labulat vs. Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company. 1466—Schoenholtz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1458—Seelig vs. Freist.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—4520—Duffey vs. Shaeffer. 3817—Friedland vs. Ashton. 4548—Rosenthal vs. David Stevenson Brewing Company. 4457—Bessinger vs. Aronson. 4000—Flanders vs. Cassidy. 3114—Hoos vs. Beaudet. 4386—Schubnach vs. Cryan. 4351—Brady vs. Fitzpatrick. 4301—Steinhardt vs. McCaffrey. 2054—Fitzgerald vs. Schreiber. 4373—Same vs. Goodman. 4519—Unger vs. Stevenson. 4496—Case vs. Anhalt. 4567—Tomes vs. Miller.

Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. District Attorney Fellows. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Weeks, and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for the People.

1—William McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Francesca La Grunda. 2—Frederick O. Peters. 3—Edward Cohen. 4—James Reilly. 5—Andrew Yuomo. 6—Philip Clark. 7—Harry Smith. 8—George Schmitt. 9—Charles P. Gengenbach. 10—August Koste and Bridget Koste. 11—Paul Jones. 12—David Williamson and Nicholas Graham. 13—Benjamin Blank. 14—William Nelson. 15—Joseph Murray. 16—Charles Simmons and Thomas Hoey. 17—Eugene Graber. 18—Lambert M. Clark. 19—Aaron Queske. 20—Samuel T. Wolf. 21—Lauretta Hughes. 22—Louis Reinnard. 23—William Shea. 24—Jacob Walthers. 25—John Cregan, John Regan, Peter McVicker, Robert Lyons, and James McBennett. 26—Michael Calozzio. 27—John Blakeney. 28—John Hart. 29—Tillie Taylor. 30—Giovanni Ranalli. 31—William Kelly.

Pleadings.—1—Jessie Wild. 2—John Waters. 3—Pearly West and Frank Smith. 4—Joseph Cairnes. 5—August Lukenberg. 6—Frank Rich. 7—Charles Engel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Phineas McGuire. 2—Aubrey C. C. Newton. 3—Joseph Campion. 4—Joseph Bochm. 5—James Smith and Lewis Kidd. 6—Edward Marks. 7—Michael F. Casey. 8—Michael Kerwin. 9—Thomas Rudolphs. 10—Hubert McKiernan. 11—Daniel Mulhern. 12—David Kennedy and Frank Carn. 13—Tillie Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People.

1—John Ackerson. 2—Irving S. Hunt. 3—William Jamieson. 4—Frederick Dippel. 5—Patrick J. Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins. 6—John Davis and John Saunders. 7—Annie Miller. 8—Bernard Cassazza. 9—Frederick De Lisle. 10—John Smith and John Kingsley. 11—Jacob Lang. 12—Michael Callaghan. 13—James Comiskey. 14—John Loser. 15—Walter Hall. 16—Vincenzo Bosta. 17—Emil Peterson. 18—Matteo La Battaglio. 19—Charles Bodamer. 20—Harry Hallen and Adolph Sanders.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association vs. Ward —William C. Holbrook. Greene vs. Greene—John H. Judge.

COMMON PLEAS — Bischoff, J. — Matter of Schultz—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Edward F. Cole vs. American Sulphur Company—Charles F. Collins.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Louis Brandt vs. Edward Bolger—Charles L. Cohn.

Fitzsimons, J.—Henry Hahnenfeld vs. Ida Merritt—J. Wilson Bryant.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Oyer and Terminer. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Gaynor, J.

Short Cause Calendar.—1389—Matter of Carberry, &c. 1063—Cresham vs. Kaplan. 1901—Walsh vs. Overin. 2304—Parker vs. Noyes. 1954—Parfitt and another vs. Livingston. 1909—Miller Company vs. Fox. 2268—Emmet vs. Masters. 2165—Ellery vs. Grauer. 2402—King vs. Long Island Brewing Company. 1724—Schroeder vs. Dugan. 1393—West vs. Aspdin. 2407—Kelly Company vs. Cody.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Brown, J. 77—Irvine vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 81—Adams vs. Quarlius. 84—Brown vs. Cooper. 85—Kolvalwka vs. Gebhard. 63—Yellow Pine Company vs. Board of Education. 47—Leary vs. Post. 2—Kelly vs. Murray. 4—Auhe, &c., vs. Woods. 5—Keene vs. Board of Supervisors. 9—Undlo vs. Boyen. 11—Watson vs. Watson. 13—Stafford vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 18—Rust vs. Chumolk. 19—Follett vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 20—Karbaum vs. Herpst. 91—Isham vs. Isham.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C.J.; Part II—Osborne, J.

Short Cause Calendar.—2204—Parfitt et al. vs. Flemion. 2196—Parfitt et al. vs. Campbell. 1408—Taber et al., executors, &c., vs. Prodgers et al. 2544—Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Company vs. Raymond. 1970—Nichols Gas Fixture Company vs. Russell. 570—Cross et al. vs. Barrett et al. 1452—Pell et al. vs. Wegman. 2005—Union Stove Works vs. April. 2665—Conklin vs. Erb. 1276—Mayer vs. Alexander et al. 2608—Gibbons vs. Dailey et al. 2160—Stoliarsky vs. Koner et al.

Regular Calendar.—661—Muller, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Held 10th, 2308—Keenan, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1088—Kuhnal vs. Burkhardt. 1132—Scully, infant, &c., vs. Export Lumber Company. Held 10th, 182—Boehncke vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. Held 10th, 843—Child vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 2439—Trakimor, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Held 10th, 1262—Klee vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Held 10th, 1306—Thompson vs. Thompson. 1221—Traynor vs. Murtaugh et al. 822—Leahy vs. Eagan. 1051—Wassmer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1151—Wren vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1194—Stanton vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 493—Zimmermann vs. Long Island Railroad. Held 10th, 642—Abraham vs. Reynolds. Held 10th, 643—Gold vs. Reynolds. Held 10th, 802—Youngtob, et al. vs. Rice et al. 590-591—Smith vs. Lee et al. 843—Lepardo vs. Spinelli. Held 10th, 1913—McKibben vs. Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 974—Ryan vs. Raymond. 1119—Reinheimer vs. Deenbeck. Held 10th, 605—Light, infant, &c., vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. Held 10th, 616—Cohen vs. Fleshmann et al. Held 10th, 2466—Hauser, infant, &c., vs. Sweeney Manufacturing Company. Held 10th, 1908—O'Brien vs. Kimball. Held 10th, 420—Pearl vs. Macaulay. Held 10th, 636—Redden vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. Held 10th, 1237—Murphy vs. Murphy, executor, &c. Held 10th, 384—Doelger, et al, vs. Knipp. 965—Lewis vs. Whittier et al. Held 10th, 1122—Lindblad vs. Helmsteadt.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 267—Ruhl vs. Ruhl. 276—Tepedino vs. Mugno et al. 277—Hunt vs. Hunt. 282—Lewis, Trustee &c., vs. Kincad, &c. 287—Scofield vs. Scofield.

THE GERRY SOCIETY AND THEATRES

No Children to be Allowed to Appear on the Stage During the Summer.

Eldridge T. Gerry sailed for Europe on Wednesday, but before taking passage, he instructed the agents of his Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in this city, to oppose all applications for the use of children in stage performances during the Summer. Mr. Gerry still believes in the arguments presented by him to Mayor Strong the other day, that theatrical employment during the warm weather is physically harmful to children, and as a result of this, all applications made by the city managers, have been refused by Mayor Strong, after the Gerry Society has filed its formal objection.

Manager J. A. Fynes of B. F. Keith's Union Square Theatre, applied yesterday for a permit for Burt Fitzgibbon to appear in a musical sketch at that houses next week. The Gerry Society made its customary objection, and Mayor Strong refused to grant the permit. Mr. Fynes said the boy was born in January, 1880, and was, therefore, fifteen years and five months old, within seven months of the legal age; that he was in perfect health, and his work on the stage consisted simply of a ten-minutes performance on musical instruments. He neither sang nor danced. A year ago, when he was a year younger, Mr. Gerry made no objection to his appearing. These statements had no effect, and the Mayor refused to issue the permit asked for.

Other city managers have had the same experience with the Gerry Society of late. The managers of the "Thrilby" burlesque at the Herrick were refused permission to put on four or five children on the same grounds, and even little Walter Leon, whose stump speech and imitations have been familiar to New-Yorkers for many years, has been unable to get Mr. Gerry's sanction this Summer, although his mother states that he has never before been objected to. At the Mayor's Office, it was said that Mayor Strong coincided with Mr. Gerry's views. It was added that in the case of the child, who appeared at the Fifth Avenue in "Fair Virginia," with Mayor Strong's permission, she worked only one night, and that on the following night a sixteen-year-old girl was substituted.

An uptown manager said yesterday: "Mr. Gerry, I am afraid, is showing a little resentment toward us, because, during the last sesion of the Legiature, we endeavored to modify his autocratic authority. He defeated us in the Assembly by getting the bill hung up in committee. Now he is giving us another kick, but we will have to stand it a little while longer, I suppose."

Possible Naval Appointments

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Commodore Matthews is now spoken of as Admiral Ramsay's successor as Chief of Navigation next month, if the Admiral is appointed to the command of the North Atlantic station, in which event Commodore Bunce would succeed Matthews as Chief of Yards and Docks. Capt. Robley D. Evans, who has heretofore been considered as slated for Admiral Ramsay's place, while still the favorite of a great majority of naval officers for the place, has encountered considerable opposition, and a strong effort is being made to secure the appointment for an officer of Commodore's rank.

WATER WANTED FOR THIRD STORIES

A Chamber of Commerce Committee's Request of Sinking Fund Commission.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday Louis Windmüller offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Sinking Fund Commission to secure for the city an adequate water supply.

The basis of the complaint was that the present supply is ineffective above the second story of many buildings, and is insufficient for protection from fire. A reply to the congratulatory letter sent to the Chamber of Commerce at Kiel, Germany, regarding the new Baltic Canal, was read. The Chamber elected several new members.

Members of the Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation reported progress in their work and urged that a fund be raised with which the committee may circulate strong literature on this subject and in other ways push the undertaking.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...4:29|Sun sets...7:29|Moon rises... —

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:45	7:40	1:28	1:31
Governors Island	8:08	8:10	2:05	2:04
Hell Gate	10:01	10:03	3:33	3:32

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Andes	Port au Prince	June 1
Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	May 28
Britannic	Liverpool	May 29
California	Hamburg	May 24
Caribbee	St. Croix	June 1
Dago	Gibraltar	May 22
Edam	Amsterdam	May 25
Lucania	Liver

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Reported Large Purchase of Stock in the Depew Company.

SUCCESS OF THE BUFFALO PROJECT

Chauncey M. Depew, John Jacob Astor, H. Walter Webb and Others Said to Have Increased Their Investment.

A dispatch from Buffalo says that the fact became known there yesterday that Chauncey M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, H. McK. Twombley, John Jacob Astor, and W. Seward Webb have purchased a huge block of stock of the Depew Improvement Company. The entire amount invested is $728,000.

Depew is the new suburb of Buffalo, where the New-York Central people have erected some large shops, and where other big manufactories are in operation and projected. The dispatch says: "It is believed to be the intention of the investors to bring the works of the great railroads in which they are interested to Depew, but just what their plans are has not yet been revealed. They will hold a meeting in New-York next Monday, at which officers will be elected.

"Mr. H. Walter Webb, who came here this morning, would say nothing further than that it was simply an investment. The gentlemen interested, he said, had looked over the ground, and decided that land in the vicinity of Buffalo is the best place in the country in which to invest money."

The Central shops at Depew are already giving employment to a large force of men, who are working eight hours a day. Most of the New-York gentlemen named in the dispatch have been interested in the project from the start. Possibly the success of this effort to establish a manufacturing town near Buffalo has been so encouraging that the projectors are impelled to extend their field of operation.

MILWAUKEE STREET RAILWAY.

The Property Has Been Completely Reorganized—Outlines of the Plan.

Frederic P. Olcott, Arnold Marcus, William Nelson Cromwell, and Charles W. Wetmore have been appointed a committee to reorganize the Milwaukee Street Railway Company. The Central Trust Company of New-York is the depositary of securities under the agreement, and will issue its negotiable certificates of deposit therefor. The new company to be organized will have $7,000,000 first consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage bonds and $7,000,000 capital stock, of which $3,500,000 will be 5 per cent. preferred and $3,500,000 common stock.

The new mortgage is to cover all the properties of the Milwaukee Street Railway Company, with the exception of some real estate not used by the company, and the proceeds of which, after sale, are under provisions to be used for betterments and improvements. The company is also authorized to increase its preferred capital stock and its first consolidated mortgage by $1,000,000 each, to be used for additions to and extensions of the plan, therefor under proper safeguards as to issue thereof.

Of the $7,000,000 first consolidated mortgage bonds, $1,500,000 remain in the hands of the Trustee, against the same amount of existing underlying first mortgages, and the remaining $5,500,000 are divided pro rata among the now outstanding first consolidated mortgage bonds, under which division these mortgage bonds receive 61.750 per cent. in new bonds. Of the preferred capital stock, the present outstanding first consolidated mortgage bonds receive 38.250 per cent. of their par value, and out of the remaining preferred stock the outstanding unfunded coupons of this mortgage to the amount of about $40,000 receive an equal amount at par. The coupon due on outstanding first consolidated mortgage bonds is to receive 61.750 per cent. in cash. Of the $3,500,000 common stock to be issued, $2,550,000 is given in exchange for outstanding $1,270,000 of second consolidated mortgage bonds of the old company. The remaining $950,000 of the common stock to be issued is divided pro rata between the stockholders of the present company, who thereby receive 20.2 per cent. of the par value of their present holdings in new stock. The assent to this plan of security holders largely in excess of a majority of each class has already been obtained.

Northwestern Election.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was held in this city to-day. C. H. McCormick was elected for one year to fill the unexpired term of Percy R. Payne, deceased. Officers were elected as follows: Chairman of the Board—Albert Keep; President—Marvin Hughitt; Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer—M. L. Sykes; Assistant Secretaries and Treasurers—H. Rowe and Nathaniel Redfield; Executive Committee—Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, C. M. Depew, H. McK. Twombley, S. F. Barger, David P. Kimball, W. K. Vanderbilt, and James C. Fargo.

A dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared on the common stock, and on the preferred stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable at the office of the company in New-York July 6. Transfer books will be closed June 10 and reopened Monday, June 24. The resolutions by which the dividend is declared close the business of the fiscal year ending May 31, embracing the actual result for eleven months, and that of the month of May, closely estimated, show a falling off in passenger earnings of $2,160,732 and a decrease of freight and miscellaneous of $1,067,524. These makes a net decrease in gross earnings of $3,828,250, and an approximate net result of $2,887,705 applicable to dividends, inclusive of net railroad earnings and of net earnings derived from free land sales and other miscellaneous receipts.

Litigation Over a Bond Deal.

Judge Stover of the Supreme Court has overruled the demurrer which the firm of Coffin & Stanton interposed to the complaint in the action which was brought against them by C. J. Hambro & Son of London, England, to recover $276,000 arising out of the reorganization of the Marietta and North Georgia Railway Company. Hambro & Son were the owners of several hundred first mortgage bonds of the railway company, which, in 1887, had defaulted in the payment of interest on its bonds. The bonds were secured by a mortgage on the property of the company to the Central Trust Company.

Coffin & Stanton were largely interested in the plan of reorganization of the railway company, and entered into an agreement with Hambro & Son by which the latter were to deposit the bonds which they held with the Atlantic Trust Company, and in the course of time were to receive new bonds for them under the plan of reorganization. In the event of this not being done, Coffin & Stanton agreed to purchase the bonds held by Hambro & Son at 40 per cent. of their face value. They owned $690,000 of the bonds. It is charged that the agreement was not carried out, with the result that suit is brought to recover $276,000.

Electric Cars in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 6.—The electric cars of this city ran for the first time to-day. At 11 o'clock three open cars decorated with flags and bunting started from Broad Street and made a trip over the entire system as far as Lyons Farms. The cars were filled with prominent citizens of the city and county, Mayor Rankin and the Common Council, as well as the heads of various city departments. The traction officials present were General Manager David Young, General Superintendent Quigg, Superintendent Heberd of the Newark division, George King, chief electrician; Inspector Bellhott of Newark, and William H. Davis of Harrison.

Congressman Fowler, ex-Congressman Kean, W. W. Stearns, ex-Superintendent of the Jersey Central Railroad, and Postmaster Sheridan also went on the first trip.

Susquehanna and Western.

Simon Borg, President of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western, said yesterday, in relation to several rumors relative to the finances of that company: "There is no reason for any default on the part of this company. Our assets are more than sufficient to pay every dollar of liabilities. We have more than enough to pay the floating debt, which is less than $1,250,000. Thus far all notes and coupons have been met as fast as presented, and there is no likelihood that there will be any trouble about paying the interest due July 1."

State Commissioners Meet.

A short session of the State Railroad Commissioners was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms in this city yesterday. The principal business before the commission related to an application in behalf of the people of East Moriches, L. I., for an order requiring the Long Island Railroad company to show cause why it should not establish a railway station at that place.

Owing to the absence of the counsel of the Long Island Road, the hearing was deferred until the 18th inst.

Atchison Harmony.

The Protective Committee representing stockholders of the Atchison Company has issued a circular withdrawing its objections to the reorganization plan and recommending that it be supported by all security holders. The present plan is a modification of the one first objected to. The committee comprises Theodore W. Myers, Benjamin F. Tracy, Henry Clews, E. N. Tailer, C. H. Allen, and M. F. Dickinson.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Arguments in the Union Pacific-Oregon Short Line receivership cases began yesterday before Judge Merritt, in Salt Lake City. Judge Starr of Boston made the opening address on behalf of the American Loan and Trust Company, and asked the court to make an order uniform with that already granted in Portland and St. Paul, separating the two interests and giving the Oregon Short Line and its Utah branches into the control of Receiver Egan.

—The hearing of the demurrer of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford to the suit of the Government against the estate of her husband to recover $15,000,000, said to be due the United States on bonds issued for construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, has begun in the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco.

—The Northwestern Railway yesterday declared a dividend of 1½ per cent., which, with the dividend of 2½ per cent. in December, makes a total of 4 per cent. for the year.

—The Panama Railroad Company has chartered for its Panama Steamship Line the new whaleback City of Everett to ply between San Francisco and Panama.

—B. F. Newcomer of Baltimore has been re-elected President of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME OF THE TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Purchase of Property in Exchange Place—Details of the Offerings at Auction.

Mr. John N. Golding has sold, for Charles E. Runk, to John T. Williams, the property at 40 and 42 Exchange Place, 40 by 100, at about $150,000. The property is subject to a life interest requiring the payment of $5,000 per year. Mr. Williams will tear down the old buildings and use the site in erecting an addition to the fifteen-story office building he is now putting up on the adjoining lots. Mr. Golding has also sold, for Edgar Davidson, the three-story brownstone dwelling 134 East Sixty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Mrs. I. Chapman has sold to Mrs. Sophia Chuck, at $26,000, the five-story double flat 151 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 87 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold to S. B. Steinmann, at $23,650, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 123 West Ninety-second Street, north side, 256.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.6 by 100.8½. To F. Wilmerding, at $27,750 each, he sold the two five-story brick and stone flats 423 and 425 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 98.9. He also sold the two four-story stone-front flats 138 and 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 350 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11 each, at $19,700 and $19,475, the purchasers being, respectively, Louis Blanck and T. J. Brophy. To Hugo A. Rosendorf, at $17,050, he sold the four-story brick and brownstone dwelling 31 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 368 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.8½. To F. Wilmerding, at $4,000, he sold the three-story brick-front brick-filled dwelling 1,144 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 330 West Seventieth Street, south side, 393.6 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $16,700.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowery, referee, southwest corner of Perry and West Fourth Streets, 60 by 75, two five-story brick-front flats. Due on judgment, $35,689; on prior mortgage, $42,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street, 98 by 100.6, four-story brick planing mill and five-story brick factory, with machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $57,375.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nassau Street, southwest corner of Liberty Street, fifteen-story brick office building by Hugh Lamb of East Orange, N. J.; cost, $185,000.

No. 217 Greenwich Street, five-story brick store and office building, by Mary E. Manuel; cost, 329 West Fifty-sixth Street; cost, $17,000.

No. 61 Fifth Avenue, by Bernhard Vogel, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $800.

No. 62 West Fifty-third Street, by Rachel Kahn, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 18 and 20 Stone Street, by John D. Davidson's Sons, alterations to a three-story brick store; cost, $200.

No. 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, by City and New-York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $1,000.

No. 335 West Forty-seventh Street, by same; alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $375.

No. 11 West Thirtieth Street, by Emma F. Meinell, alterations to a four-story and basement brick office and dwelling; cost, $9,000.

No. 38 West Seventieth Street, by Theodore H. Babcock, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 31 and 33 West Seventy-second Street, by Charles F. Hoffman, alterations to two four-story brick dwellings; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 6.

102D ST, n s, 47.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 54x100.11; irregular; Lewis Z. Bach to Elise Lotze..... $54,000

138TH ST, n s, 295.6 ft w of Seventh Av, 17x99.11; Frank E. E. Shaw and wife to Laura A. Cadwell.... 2

122D ST, n s, 408.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Eugene J. Goldberg.... 17,200

127TH ST, s s, 322 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; William H. Myers to Amelia E. Hayes..... 23,000

COURTLANDT AV, w s, part of Lot 247, map of village of Melrose, 23d Ward, and other property; Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., referee, to Otto Bloom..... 11,700

122D ST, 309 and 311 West; R.M.Judson to Robert Treupel and wife.... 1

CONVENT AV, w s, 175 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Adolph Alexander and another to Edward Rafter..... 1

GERARD AV, e s, 300 ft n e of James St, 100x125; Jacob Hess to Daniel Stless..... 5,350

134TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 168x100; James Morrow and wife to George A. Crowe and another 1

BROOK AV, s w corner of 160th St, 97x114x irregular; Jacob Pfeiffer and wife to Marie Eichler..... 1

152D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 25x100; Emilie Mehlich to Philip Koehler 37,500

GERARD AV, e s, 300 ft n of James St, 100x125; Romaine Brown and wife to Jacob Hess..... 5,000

148TH ST, n e s, 137.3 ft s e of Bergen Av, 112 to Mill Brook x97.3x 117x142; Henry and L. Lubcker and wife to James T. Barry..... 13,100

HAMPDEN ST, s s, 100 ft w of Andrews Av, 141.9x irregular; Laura A. Cadwell and husband to Ella M. Shaw, ex prop..... 2

CRESCENT AV, Lot 20, may of Belmont Village, (24th Ward;) Edward Reilly and wife to Margaret Stonebridge 2,600

SIMPSON ST, e s, 147.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Louis V. Lavelle to J. Henry Lavelle..... 1

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 175th St, 108x100.9; Edwin Brady to Michael Gleason..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Agnes K. Mulligan to Edwin Brady..... 1

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of Bush St, 52.7x83.8x50x100; Mary A. Manchester to Anthony Lavelle..... 3,000

68TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Clarence H. Brown to Andrew A. Bibby..... 1

70TH ST, 40 West; John T. Farley and wife to Charles W. Morse.... 1

80TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of West End Av, 16x100.8; Frank L. Smith and wife to Joseph E. Weed..... 1

66TH ST, 55 East; the executors, &c., of Walter N. De Grauw, Jr., to Mary A. Sedgwick..... 33,400

AVENUE A, e s, 26 ft s of 73d St, 25.2x98; also, 326 East 71st St, ½ part; Louis Hanneman and wife to Louis Rauch..... 1

AVENUE A, e s, 26 ft s of 73d St, 25.2x98; also, 328 East 71st St, one-half part; Louis Hanneman and wife to Henry L. Rauch..... 1

3D AV, e s, 76.7 ft n of 73d St, 26x80; the executors, &c., of Elkar Blumenthal to Theresa B. Kupfer..... 28,150

2D AV, 1,905; Henrietta M. and John De Ruyter to James M. Fitzsimons. 1

PARK AV, s w corner of 135th St, 49.11x90; John Dawson and William Archer and wives to George D. Auld 1

2D AV, s e corner of 110th St, 25.8x75; Thomas Woods and wife to Alonzo E. De Baun..... 1

1ST AV, 2,030; E. Howard Johnson and Frank M. Welles and wife to Austin Gunnerson 1

5TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x99; Julius Lipman and another to Minnie Holtzman..... 1

ROSE ST, s s, adjoining land of Merritt and others, 22.10x80.2x25.5x92.5; Eliza Strauss and others to Clara Bloom..... 60

WILLETT ST, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Esther Silverman to Martin Storz 1

9TH ST, n s, 223 ft w of Avenue C, 20x92.3; Rosa Ehrlich to Joseph and Wolf Wolkenberg 1

DELANCEY ST, 9 and 10; Ernest Pluth to Barned Geller..... 1

14TH ST, 335 West; James Havermeyer and wife to William F. Havermeyer, all title..... 5,000

28TH ST, 342 west; Alex. Walker and Judson Lawson to Adrien Tenu.... 16,000

20TH ST, 148 and 150 west; Michael H. Gillespie to Henry White 70,000

22D ST, 24 east; Amy A. Ballow to Rosa R. Stratton 42,000

40TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 50x98.9; Alex. Moore to Minnie E. Hurst 1

46TH ST, 542 to 546 west; William H. Hurst and wife to Alex. Moore.. 1

64TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; William O. Lesster and wife to George Lynn..... 15,000

68TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park west, 20x110.5; John H. Judge, ref. to Clarence H. Brown 6,000

Recorded Leases.

MOORE, Alexander, to Alice C. Willis; 231 to 235 West 40th St, 10 years $5,000 6,000

CROSBY, Margaret E., to Jennie Burnstein; 167 Madison St, 1 year.. 720

DUFF, Alexander D., to Michael A. McManus; store and floor 1 Columbus Av, 5 11-12 years $2,200 2,500

SCHNEIDER, William, to Thomas W. Devereau; store floor 887 Columbus Av, 5 years $1,500 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

AULD, George D., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; n w corner of Park Av and 134th St, 1 year $40,000

BACH, Lewis Z., to Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 102d St, 47.6 ft e of Lexington Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 38,000

SAME to Carl Fischer; n s of 102d St, 47.6 ft e of Lexington Av, (two mortgages), 2 years..... 4,000

BLOOM, Clara, and another, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Courtlandt Av, between 156th and 157th Sts, and other property, 3 years..... 25,000

CROWE, George G., to The New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 134th St, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, installments..... 6,750

SAME to same, n s of 148th St, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, installments.. 6,750

DARA L, Elizabeth, and another to R. G. W. Clagett; n s of Central Av, 105.9 ft e of Webster Av, 5 years 5,000

ELY, Caroline S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 90th St, 220.6 w of West End Av, 3 years.. 10,000

GELLER, Bernard, and wife to Adolph Cohen; n s of Delancey St, 132.10 ft e of Bowery, 2 years.. 1,700

GOLDBERG, Eugenia J., to Mary A. A. Woodcock; n s of 122d St, 408.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 12,000

GLEASON, Michael, and wife, A. K. Mulligan; s e corner of Webster Av and 175th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 3,250

GILLINGHAM, Thomas L., and wife to J. Stedwell Stevens, Attorney; Chisholm St and Stebbins Av, demand 4,500

GLEASON, Michael, and wife to A. K. Mulligan; e s of Webster Av, 50 ft s of 175th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 3,750

HENDERSON, Lillie E., to The Nassau Trust Company of the City of Brooklyn; 352 ft e of 123d St, demand 2,000

HEYMANN, Adela B., to C. M. Heymann; w s of Southern Boulevard, 322.11 ft n of Tremont Av, 1 year.. 1,800

HESS, Jacob, to J. R. Brown; e s of Gerard Av, 300 ft n of James St, 3 years 4,000

JANEWAY, Henry L., and wife to Kate D. Meyer, and another, as executors; n s of Park Row, 46.8 ft n of Pearl St, 5 years..... 11,000

JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMpany to John C. Ten Eyck and another, trustees; w s of St. Nicholas Place, 46.11 ft n of 152d St, (two mortgages,) 3 and 5 years..... 34,000

KOEHLER, Philip, and wife to Matilda Welsbecker; w s of 2d Av, 75.5 ft n of 46th St, 3 years..... 8,000

SAME to Emilie Mehlich; n w corner of 152d St and 3d Av, demand. 6,000

LYNN, George, to William C. Lesster; n s of 64th St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

LAVELLE, Andrew, to Mary A. Manchester; n w corner of Anthony Av and Bush St, 3 years..... 1,200

McKEON, Matthew J., to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 56 Spring St, 2 years..... 12,000

McDONALD, Isabella A., to Charles G. Moritz, trustee; s s of 30th St, 259.10 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 200

OBERBECK, Alexander McW., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s e corner of Lexington Av and 58th St, 1 year..... 9,500

RAFTER, Edward, and wife to M. H. Smith; w s of Convent Av, 50 ft s of 133d St, 1 year..... 11,000

SEDGWICK, Mary A., to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 55 East 66th St, 3 years..... 20,000

SHEA, Mary E., to V. E. Macy; e s of 1st Av, 50.3 ft n of 105th St, 1 year 13,500

SNIFFEN, Catharine, to F. W. Pitcher; n s of 42d St, 173 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

STRATTON, Rose R., to A. A. Ballow; s s of 22d St, 305 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 20,000

SACKMANN, Louise M., and another to James C. Drayton, as trustee; n s of 22d St, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 26,000

SCHNUR, Henry, and wife to F. M. Blaich; w s of Valentine Av, 125 ft n of Travers St, 2 years..... 250

STONEBRIDGE, Margaret, to Edward Reilly; Crescent Av, Lot 20 map of Belmont Village, 1 year.... 900

TUTNVEREIN CITY, N. Y., to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 4th St, Lots 33 and 34, 47 and 48, map of estate of Mary A. Minthorne, 2 years.... 70,000

TENU, Adrien, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 28th St, 317.10 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 6,000

WINTERROTH, Anna M., to Mary A. Byrne; s s of 12th St, 304.6 ft w of 2d Av, 9 years..... 2,000

WALLACE, Selma, to William R. Rose, trustee; s s of 81st St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 15,500

YULE, John, and wife to F. W. Jockel; n s of 102d St, 256 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 5,000

YATES, Mary A., to W. P. Brown and another, trustees; 472 West 34th St, 5 years..... 8,500

Assignment of Mortgages.

BERNARD, Charles H., to C. L. B. Hyer $1

BERTRAND, John N., to Auguste Bertrand 1

COUDERT, Charles, executor to J. N. Bertrand..... 5,000

COHEN, Adolph, to Arthur Bittner.. 1

DICKINSON, Amelia S., administratrix, to Louise L. Levings and another, (two assessments)..... 25,000

DWIGHT, Mary B. O., administratrix, to Grace M. Olmstead..... 26,000

SAME, to D. H. Olmstead..... 26,000

GILLESPIE, Michael; to Henry White 1

JACKSON, Henry H., to Louis Smadbeck 1

DI LORENZO, Gregorio, to Lyman Tiffany, executor 600

NELSON, Thomas, to Amelia S. Dickinson 15,000

OLMSTEAD, Grace M., to Mary B. O. Dwight..... 26,000

PITCHER, Rufus D., to F. R. Coudert, trustee..... 5,000

REDDING, Mary S., to William Braun..... 1

SHERIDAN, James F., and others to Alphonse Stalter..... 1

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
to close estate of Myer Finn, deceased, at 111 Broadway, New-York Real Estate Salesroom,
MONDAY, JUNE 10, NOON.
71 CHOICE LOTS,
BURNSIDE AVE., NEAR 179TH ST.
MOUNT HOPE,
NEAR RAPID-TRANSIT STATIONS.
TREMONT,
24th WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
High and healthy location; Burnside Av. sewered; water, gas, and other city conveniences at hand; beautiful residential neighborhood, growing rapidly; only five minutes' walk from Harlem R. R. rapid-transit station, 3d Av. electric cars, and 177th St. elevated station.
5 CENT FARE TO BATTERY.
TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST to each purchaser. No nuisances allowed.
70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE, payable in 3 years or sooner; interest, 5 per cent.
Send for maps to Henry A. Bogert, attorney, 97 Nassau St.; William E. Finn and others, executors, 115 Broadway, or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
ANOTHER AUCTION SALE
—OF—
PALISADES PARK LOTS
ON
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
AT
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 LIBERTY ST.
Great chance for investors.
Great opportunity for home-seekers.
450 BEAUTIFUL LOTS
in the
Handsome suburb of New-York,
AT PALISADES PARK, N. J.
Write for maps and free passes to inspect the lots in advance of the sale. Address
A. FRED SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St., N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LEASE.—The corner store and well-lighted basement 76 6th Av., corner Waverley Place; good business stand; also first floor of three rooms, 133 Waverley Place; keys at Renner Brothers, watchmakers, 129 Waverley Place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 112 East 11th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.

TO LEASE.—The store and floors No. 8 Bowery; good business stand; will rent together or separately and make to order. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 112 East 11th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.

LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES,
Corner Front and Fletcher Streets, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar Street.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—A cozy, well-located cottage; ten rooms; well and hydrant water; fruit, garden, and stable; ten minutes' walk from railroad station. D. A. AMBLER, Port Chester.

SAME, to R. J. Edwards and another, trustees.....	1,000
STACHELBERG, George, to Charles Himmelmann	8,000
SMADBECK, Louis, to Bertha Epstein	1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Julia Coddington.....	6,000
WHITE, Lewis Cuddley & Currier Company, Limited.....	500
WEINER, H., Jr., trustee, to H. Weiner, executor, (three assessments)	37,000
WEINER, Henry, executor, to Pauline W. Sill and others, (five assessments)	52,000

Lis Pendens.

187TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Bathgate Av, 95 ft front; Bathgate Av, e s, 94.8 ft n of 187th St, — ft front; Frederick N. Du Bois against Henry C. Thompson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

11TH ST, n s, 242 ft w of 6th Av, 21 ft front; R. J. Chapman Company against Catharine F. Slevin and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

132D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 90 ft front; Hugh Colwell against Kate Smith and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

LE ROY ST, 47; Charles B. Cosse against Henry R. Westervelt, (specific performance.)

105TH ST, East, 329; Archibald Phillips, Jr., against Antoinette Machovsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

(Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.)

MADISON AV, 2,000 to 2,004; Charles Mann & Co. against J. N. Smith, owner and contractor.....	$237
89TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75 ft front; William G. Johnson against Elizabeth J. Wellwood, owner and contractor.....	385
MULBERRY and BROOME STS, s w corner; Pasquale Barbieri against Mary Kenny, owner; Dominico Saladino, contractor	60
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Musty against same	2,000

A NEW BILL AGAINST THE WHISKY TRUST

The Central Trust Company Objects to the Reorganization Scheme.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Edwin Walker this morning filed his amended and supplementary bill in the Central Trust Company bill for an injunction against the Whisky Trust. Judge Showalter Monday refused to grant an injunction under the original bill, holding that the lien of the Central Trust Company under the bond issue mortgage was being protected by the receiver.

In the amended bill filed this morning Mr. Walker, for the Central Trust Company, sets out that the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, at a meeting May 22, by a vote of 348,000 shares against 1,119, directed its President and Secretary to secure a judicial sale of the property of the trust. He alleges that in pursuance of that resolution the company proposes to effect a reorganization under the laws of either the State of New-Jersey or West Virginia, and that it does not intend to pay or deposit with the Central Trust Company the proceeds of the sale of the property, as required under the mortgage, for the protection of the bondholders. The amended bill declares that there is outstanding over $600,000 of rebate claims, for the payment of which the Central Trust Company is bound by the deposit with it of $2,500,000 of the bonds. It is further alleged that June 1 $30,000—being the semi-annual interest on the million-dollar issue of the bonds outstanding—fell due and remained unpaid.

"On account of its abandonment of its business and the surrender of its property to the receiver appointed by the court the company is wholly unable to pay any part of said overdue coupons, and it is utterly impossible for it to fulfill the terms or considerations of its covenants in the trust deed."

The bill prays that the receiver be ordered to pay the full amount, and that the trust company may have leave to apply for the appointment of a receiver, and for a writ of injunction hereafter, if it shall become necessary, for the protection of the trust company's interest in the estate and the property.

It was the intention to-day to place Charles H. Day of the firm of Counselman & Day upon the stand before Master in Chancery Booth, but Mr. Day wanted further time to secure counsel, and the hearing was postponed until Monday.

Attorney Boyesen, representing the receiver of the trust in the investigation of the affairs of the trust now going on, said he understood Mr. Day would refuse to answer any questions as to whether Mr. Greenhut indulged in speculation through his firm, Mr. Boyeson wished the court to pass upon the question of whether witnesses should testify all at the same time, and he therefore wished to place Mr. Day upon record as refusing to answer.

P. H. Rice to-day filed a bill against the Whisky Trust, in which he seeks to recover allegod rentals due him. He says that the fixtures taken out of his distilleries were worth $80,000, and asks that the annual rental of $4,800 be paid.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

TAFFY?

Don't be blarneyed into buying a home site. Keep your eyes open. Be sure it is quickly and cheaply reached, that the neighbors are congenial, that it has pleasant surroundings, and that the location is healthful. I claim all these advantages for

MORRIS PARK,

just two miles outside of Brooklyn, and would like to have you apply for free passes and visit my agent on the property, Morris Park is directly reached by five different rapid-transit lines, and public schools, churches, stores, and hundreds of houses have been erected on my property.

Choice Lots from $200 Apiece Up

Free passes, good daily, maps, and additional information from

JERE JOHNSON, JR.,
60 Liberty St., New-York, and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

BARGAIN—$8,000; near station and city; all improvements; half acre; fruit, shade. DUSNAP, 62 Liberty St.

Stables to Let.

STABLE, 88 THOMAS ST, TO LET.—Four stalls; key in carpenter's shop. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 112 East 11th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.

Referees' Notices.

FOURTEENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM F. COCHRAN, plaintiff, against REMINGTON VERNAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 28th day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

The following is a description of the said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All that certain indenture of lease bearing date the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, made by Mary S. Van Beuren to Lorenzo Delmonico, his executors, administrators, and assigns, of all the premises hereinafter mentioned and described, together with their appurtenances, for and during and until the full end and term of twenty-one years from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, at the yearly rent or sum of five thousand five hundred dollars, in half-yearly payments on the 1st days of May and November, respectively, in each and every year, which said indenture was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 2111 of Conveyances, Page 25, on the 23rd day of January, 1888, and also the leasehold estate in the premises thereby demised and described as follows, viz:

All those certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, at the distance of forty-two feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Forty-tenth Street and Fifth Avenue; and running thence eastwardly along said Forty-second Street fifty feet; thence northwardly, at right angles with Fourteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-nine feet; thence westwardly, at right angles with Fifth Avenue, fifty feet; and thence southwardly, at right angles with Forty-second Street, one hundred and twenty-nine feet to the place of beginning.

Together all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said James R. Boyd, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of lease and renewals thereof executed for and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated May 6th, 1895. CHARLES H. TRUAX, Referee.

EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 41 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The sale of the above property is hereby adjourned to June 18th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 28th, 1895.

CHARLES H. TRUAX, Referee.

EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Plaintiff's Attorneys. my31-2aw3wF&Tu.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased; plaintiffs, against ROBERT R. PERO and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of the 13th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by J. Montgomery Strong, auctioneer, of the firm of Strong & Ireland, the premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the City of New-York, with the improvements thereon, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the southerly side of Fifty-third Street, at a point distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-third Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue to the southerly side of Fifty-third Street; thence westerly along Fifty-third Street to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 4th, 1895.

FORBES J. HENNESSY, Referee.

ALBERT J. WISE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 163 Broadway, New-York City. je4-2aw8wTu&F

Referees' Notices.

SEVENTH AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS

Opposition to the Bill to Secure Its Introduction.

MANY STRONG APPEALS AGAINST IT

A Delegation from New-York and Brooklyn to Be Heard Against the Bill by Gov. Morton To-Day.

ALBANY, June 6.—The bill which is designed to make alleged temperance education a part of the public school work of this State has caused a fight of larger proportions on the part of its friends and enemies than any other measure which the Legislature left in Gov. Morton's hands. The provisions have been given in substance in The New-York Times. Among other things it provides that "not less than four lessons a week for ten or more weeks in each year in all grades below the second year of the high school in all schools under State control" shall be devoted to a study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics.

The origin and backing of this bill are somewhat indefinite and obscure. Some good people favor it. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union indorses it. Some clergymen have done so. It is said that some textbook concerns are also interested in seeing the bill become a law, although direct evidence of any influence from this source is lacking.

Gov. Morton's desk and the desks of the officials in the Department of Public Instruction are loaded with letters from the best-known educators of the State, who oppose the bill, and ask Gov. Morton not to allow it to become a law. To-morrow, according to notice sent to the Executive Chamber, there will be delegations from New-York City and Brooklyn at the Governor's office to speak against the bill. Gov. Morton has given no public hearings on any of the bills left in his hands when the Legislature adjourned, but in view of the great interest in this bill, it is likely that he will break over his rule and hear what the New-York and Brooklyn people have to say. The hearing, however, was not at his request or by his appointment.

Representatives of the New-York and Brooklyn Boards of Education and the Church Temperance Society are expected.

Educators, as a rule, are opposed to the bill, and there are on file at the office of Superintendent Skinner a string of letters which ought to receive considerable weight, all against the bill. Many County Superintendents, Directors of teachers' institutes, and teachers in normal schools have written that they believe the bill ought not to become a law, and nearly all the County Superintendents or normal school teachers has said a good word for it. President J. G. Schurman of Cornell, President Seth Low of Columbia, Bishop Henry C. Potter of New-York City, Charles D. McLean, Chairman of the Normal Principals' Council, Bishop Doane, Bishop Littlejohn, Bishop Huntingdon, President Taylor of Vassar, Anson J. Upson, Chancellor of the University of the State of New-York, and the Rev. Morgan Dix are among the prominent men who have declared against it.

The letter from Bishop Potter was received this morning. It said:

The proposed bill for regulating instruction as to intemperance in the public schools is certainly a very mistaken piece of legislation and will, I am persuaded, hinder and not help the cause which it aims to forward. Very truly yours, H. C. POTTER.

President Schurman of Cornell wrote to Superintendent Skinner:

I hope you will succeed in preventing the enactment into law of the bill passed by the Legislature regarding additional instruction on the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics in the public schools. If "cranks" of the sort who inspire such bills had their own way with the curriculum of our public schools, they would turn it into a farrago of fads. There are certain subjects which the experience of mankind and the wisdom of educators of all ages have deemed of primary importance for instruction in the public schools.

In our own and in other countries we have notable deliverances concerning what these subjects should be by such educational experts as the National Council of Education and the Superintendents of the United States. If in the report of the Committee of Ten, issued by the former, or in the report of the Committee of Fifteen, issued by the latter, any one can find the slightest hint of an indorsement of the proposed law, I should be first to defer to such expert opinion. But what, on the contrary, we do find is, that all who are in any way engaged with the practical work of education have to protest constantly against the multitude of subjects which "would-be reformers," and other "faddists" would require our boys and girls to study in the schools. If they get their way, the mental energy of our children would be dissipated and education become a sheer impossibility.

Dr. Morgan Dix wrote:

I am informed that Gov. Morton has been told that the clergy of the State here in favor of the proposed law. I, therefore, take this occasion to say for myself that I am not in favor of the said enactment, but entirely opposed to it, and that I hope the Governor will not sign the bill.

Bishop Huntington was one who signed the petition to the Legislature asking for the passage of the law. Later he found he had done so under a misapprehension, and he wrote:

That petition I signed for the sake of the benefits which I believed such instruction must produce. From documents lately submitted to me I am satisfied that the proposed act ought not to become a law. The arguments and facts against it appear to be abundant and conclusive.

A telegram was also received to-day from Frank D. Beattys of Brooklyn, which said that the Board of Education of that city was opposed to the bill.

President Low's letter is one of the strongest against the bill. He writes:

I write to place myself on the side of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in protesting against the bill now before the Governor for consideration which proposes, among other things, to define the amount of instruction to be given in the public schools on the subject of physiology, and especially, as to the use of alcohol and narcotics. It is something new in the history of education, I think, to determine by law what percentage of a school book shall be given up to a certain subject. I should be much more concerned to know whether the space, large or small, contained matter worth teaching, than simply that it dealt with an important subject.

I knew a painter once who, when I asked him to paint the artist that he wanted as much paint and as much canvas as he could have for the money. Again, the amount of time to be given in the public schools to the study of physiology under the provisions of this bill is said to be greater than the time demanded in any medical college in the State of New-York for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. It is time to attempt to lay down a scientific system of education in our public schools, if the Legislature is arbitrarily to demand a disproportionate amount of time for any subject whatever. I think it hardly possible to overestimate the demoralization that may befall the whole system of public instruction in the State if this bill should become a law. From the point of view of an educator, it seems to me utterly vicious legislation. I sincerely trust that it will not become a law.

The letter of President Low was sent to the Governor. Those which come to the Superintendent of Public Instruction will be placed before him.

MADE LAWS BY THE GOVERNOR

Senator Kilburn's Bill Amending the State Banking Provisions.

ALBANY, June 6.—Gov. Morton to-day signed Senator Kilburn's bill which makes important changes in the banking law. The change made is in Section 25, Article 1, of the law which was adopted in 1892. The act which became a law to-day imposes many restrictions upon officers in banks. The more important changes are expressed in the following provisions:

4. No officer, Director, clerk, or agent of any bank or savings bank shall borrow from the corporation with which he is officially connected any sum of money without the consent and approval of a majority of the Board of Directors or Trustees thereof. Every person violating this provision shall, for each offense, forfeit to the people of the State twice the amount which he shall have borrowed.

5. No such corporation shall make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock, nor shall any purchaser or holder of any such shares, unless such security or purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; and stock so purchased or acquired shall within six months from the time of its purchase, be sold or disposed of at public or private sale. Every person violating the provisions of this subdivision shall forfeit to the people of the State twice the nominal amount of such stock.

6. The Directors of any bank or trust company may semi-annually or quarterly declare a dividend of so much of the net profits of the corporation of which they are Directors as they shall judge expedient, but each such corporation shall, before the declaration of a dividend, carry one-tenth part of its net profits earned since its last preceding dividend to its surplus fund until the same shall amount to twenty per centum of its capital. Any surplus fund already accumulated by any such corporation may be counted as part of said twenty per centum. Each corporation shall report to the Superintendent of Banks within ten days after declaring a dividend the amount of such dividend, and the amount of net earnings in excess of such dividend, and the amount carried to the surplus fund. Such report shall be attested by the oath of the President or cashier of the corporation. If the Directors of any such corporation shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the corporation to violate any of the provisions of this subdivision, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the corporation shall thereby be forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by the Supreme Court of the State in a suit brought for that purpose by the Superintendent of Banks in his own name before the corporation shall be declared dissolved.

7. No savings bank hereafter incorporated shall do business or be located in the same room or in any room communicating with any bank, trust company, or national banking association.

All of the capital stock of every bank shall be paid in before it shall commence business.

It shall not be lawful for a majority of the Board of Trustees of any savings bank to belong to the Board of Directors of any one bank, trust company, or national banking association. Where a majority of the Board of Trustees of any savings bank now are members of the Board of Directors of any one bank, trust company, or national banking association, the offices of such Trustees of any such savings bank shall, from and after the expiration of ninety days from the time of the taking effect of this act, be and become vacant; and they shall, at the expiration of such ninety days, cease to be such Trustees, and the vacancies so to occur in any Board of Trustees of any savings bank shall, before the expiration of such ninety days, be filled in accordance with the provisions of the general law relating to savings banks in such wise that a majority of Trustees of such savings bank shall not be members of the Board of Directors or Trustees of any one bank, trust company, or national banking association; and whenever hereafter any Trustee of a savings bank shall, by becoming a Director of a bank, trust company, or national banking association, cause a majority of the Trustees of such savings bank to be Directors of any one bank, trust company, or national banking association, his term of office as Trustee of the savings bank shall thereupon end. Any savings bank knowingly violating this provision shall forfeit all its rights, privileges, and franchises.

Gov. Morton also signed Mr. Conkling's bill which changes and regulates naturalization. It gives the Supreme Court and the county courts sole jurisdiction of declarations of intention and of applications of aliens to become citizens of the United States. It expressly takes the power to receive applications out of the hands of other courts or their clerks. Primary declarations of aliens are to be entered in the docket on the Supreme Court and the county courts. The applicant must, before he can receive his papers, file a petition at least five fourteen days before final action is had, giving his place of birth, date of arrival in the United States, his name, age, occupation, street and number of his residence, and the names and residences of his witnesses. The petitioner must have resided in the State one year immediately preceding the return day of the petition.

Gov. Morton has also approved the following bills:

Chapter 933, Assemblyman Ainsworth's bill amending the railroad law regarding the construction of street surface railroads.

Chapter 955, providing for the widening of Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, between South Eighth Street and Broadway.

Chapter 956, Senator Reynolds's, providing for the completion of the improvement of the terminal facilities of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, New-York to furnish $80,000 for the improvement and Brooklyn $160,000.

Chapter 957, Assembly Abell's bill for improving certain streets in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn.

Gov. Morton this afternoon signed forty bills, many of them of local importance only to various cities and towns of the State. One bill was signed, which provides for the purchase by the State of all school text books for use in the common schools after Sept. 1, 1896. Under this law, not only text books, but all school supplies shall be purchased by the State from money annually appropriated by the Legislature for such purpose. Such text books and necessary school supplies shall be selected by the School Trustees, Board of Education, or other persons or bodies performing the functions of these boards in the several cities, villages, and school districts of this State, to be approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction."

The Governor also signed the several bills which are made necessary by the abolition of the government of Kings County and the city of Brooklyn. The addition of the town of Flatlands, together with the territory annexed last year, makes the city and county limits the same.

The Brush bill, which the Governor signed to-day, takes effect Jan. 1, 1896, and that bill makes of Kings County and the city one corporate body to be known as "The City of Brooklyn." The Common Council is to supersede the County Supervisors, and the duties of County Treasurer, Supervisor at Large, and Auditor are to devolve upon the Mayor and other city authorities. The President of the Council and the City Treasurer are to take the places of the County Treasurer and the Supervisor at Large on the Board of Estimate. The Governor also signed the bill which annexes a portion of Westchester County to New-York City. Just after it was signed a telephone message came from a man in Westchester County, who said his name was Cameron, and, on behalf of numerous taxpayers of Westchester County, he wanted to protest against the Governor signing the bill.

FOR THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

More Room to be Provided in the Senate and Assembly Chambers.

ALBANY, June 6.—Superintendent Easton of the State Department of Public Buildings, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and Speaker Fish have agreed on plans for changing the Senate and Assembly Chambers, so as to make room for the increase next session in the Senate membership from 32 to 50 and in the Assembly from 128 to 150.

The corners directly fronting each house are to be added to the Senate and Assembly respectively, as the increased number of desks will necessitate an addition to the lobbies of each house. The cloak rooms of each house will also have to be enlarged. The Assembly Speaker's rostrum is to be changed so as to allow more working room for the clerks behind the desks. New elevators are to be put in, in place of the front and back Assembly elevators, and a new elevator system inaugurated throughout the building, which will include a motor power for the elevators to be operated by a lever instead of the wire cable now in use.

The Superintendent has $30,000 to spend on these improvements.

SUGAR IMPORTATION RECORD BROKEN

Extraordinarily Heavy Imports During the Month of May.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, gives out a report of the imports of sugar for the month of May, 1895. The total quantity imported at the five ports of New-York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and San Francisco was 530,697,599 pounds, valued at $10,289,434.

These figures represent a very heavy import. While the tariff act of 1894 was before Congress and importations were greatly stimulated by the uncertainties of the duty to be levied on sugars, the highest figures in the history of the country were touched. In March, 1894, the imports were 691,339,125 pounds, and in July of the same year 766,046,880 pounds. If the monthly importations be examined as far back as January, 1885, it would be seen that in no single month prior to March, 1894, had the imports touched 500,000,000 pounds.

The returns of May, 1895, are heavier in quantity than the imports in May of any preceding year, and should, therefore, be accounted as breaking the record. The values still rule very low. In June, 1894, an importation of 521,378,000 pounds was valued at $13,175,753. The greater import of May, 1895, was valued at only $10,289,434, or nearly $3,000,000 less.

SAYS IT IS A CONSPIRACY

A Whilom Detective Charged with Passing a Worthless Check.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 6.—Charles H. Farrell, giving his address as 1,150 Fifth Avenue, New-York, was arraigned before Justice Ingram in this city this morning, charged with passing a worthless check for $5 on William F. Nurge, an Astoria saloon keeper.

In his complaint Nurge alleged that Farrell, on May 7, asked him to cash a check drawn on the Murray Hill Bank, and signed "C. F. Grady," which Farrell said was his name. Nurge cashed the check, and paid it over to the Consumers' Brewing Company, and in a few days it was returned to him indorsed "N. G."

Farrell told the Justice that the charge against him was the result of a conspiracy to annoy him. He said that some time ago he was employed in securing evidence to be used in a suit instituted against Charles Schildwachter, son of a carriage manufacturer on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, New-York, by Miss Maud M. Halliday, daughter of a New-York policeman. He intimated that the defendant in the case was a friend of Nurge. He said that the check was perfectly good.

Justice Ingram held Farrell in $500 bonds for examination next Tuesday.

A BIG SUNDAY-SCHOOL PARADE

Brooklyn's Eastern District Association's 25,000 Teachers and Children Reviewed by Mayor Schieren.

The Anniversary Day parade of the Eastern District Sunday School Association, Brooklyn, the greatest of the year in that section, was held along Bedford Avenue yesterday.

The houses along the line of march, from the fountain to Flushing Avenue, were decorated with flags and bunting, and presented a gala day appearance. The Sunday schools, fifty in number, were divided into twenty-two divisions. In all there were about 25,000 teachers and scholars in line, and they carried all kinds of beautiful silk and satin banners and flags.

The avenue was crowded on both sides by fond parents and friends, and the intersecting streets were filled with wagons and trucks which were crowded with people anxious to see the little tots as they passed by in the parade.

At the fountain was the grand stand, and on it were Mayor Schieren, the reviewing officer; Elections Commissioner George E. Moulton, George Scott, President of the association; John D. Bell, C. B. Valentine, Louis Neff, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, Fire Commissioner Wurster, and others.

First came a squad of police, and then the association banners, and guides, and Grand Marshal George Scott, followed by Special Aide George R. Valentine; Deputy Grand Marshals George E. Moulton, John D. Bell, C. B. Valentine, Louis Neff, and G. I. Totten, L. V. Sanford, George F. Palmer, John Ross, S. H. Macdowell, Theodore Cocheu, J. J. Kebler, George P. Moller, A. A. Doughty, C. W. Pfarrer, and Charles C. Tanner.

Following in line came these organizations.

First Division—Division standard, Marshal, band, Superintendent, pastor, Assistant Superintendent, school banner, school, four abreast; Ainslee Street Presbyterian; committee, the Rev. R. S. Dawson, Henry Schade, and S. E. Hendrickson; Marshal, John McFetridge.

Second Division—Division standard, Marshal, band, Superintendent, pastor, Assistant Superintendent, school banner, school, four abreast; Central Methodist Episcopal and North Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal; committee, R. W. West, J. A. Holzappel, Isaac Moore, and Joseph Barradell; Marshal, W. W. Wilson.

Third Division—New-England Congregational, Second Baptist, and Lockwood Street Methodist Episcopal; committee, E. W. Van Buren, Hiram A. Wilson, and Albert Colby; Marshal, H. D. Abberley.

Fourth Division—St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran; committee, John Haar and P. N. Dietsch; Marshal, George Haar.

Fifth Division—Lee Avenue Congregational; committee, H. Mander, H. C. Albro, and Fred J. Swift; Marshal, William M. Lockwood.

Sixth Division—St. Peter's German Evangelical and Fifth German Presbyterian; committee, George Wagner, William Adel, and Frederick Fisher; Marshal, G. L. Py.

Seventh Division—South Third Street Methodist Episcopal and Powers Street Methodist Episcopal; committee, W. J. Du Four, Adam Macpherson, and Elliott Phinney; Marshal, J. H. Hodgson.

Eighth Division—All Souls' Universalist, North Third Street Mission, and First German New Church; committee, H. F. Gunnison, B. W. Matthews, Wm. Brower, and E. Foreman; Marshal, J. T. Dill.

Ninth Division—Ross Street Presbyterian, Church of the Redeemer, and St. James's Congregational Mission; committee, Thomas Sherman, A. T. Ives, G. A. Van Campen, jr., and the Rev. M. Manning; Marshal, J. C. Loudon.

Tenth Division—St. John's Methodist Episcopal; committee, G. W. Moore, W. K. Cort, and D. L. Buckman; Marshal, Henry J. Vogel.

Eleventh Division—Old Bushwick Reformed and Bedford Avenue Pentacostal Tabernacle; committee, George W. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. A. Cuzner, Harry Acker, Mrs. A. Hatfield, and William A. F. Mild; Marshal, James H. Grosbeck.

Twelfth Division—Harrison Avenue German Evangelical and Wallabout Mission; committee, W. H. Fruden, jr., Adolph Auber, and T. R. Lawrence; Marshal, William A. Heder.

Thirteenth Division—Christ Episcopal, St. Michael's Episcopal, and Church of the Holy Communion; committee, J. M. Onderdonk, the Rev. F. West, and W. T. Haight; Marshal, A. A. Skinner.

Fourteenth Division—First German Baptist, First German Presbyterian, and Second German Baptist; committee, H. Pappe, Fred Cloos, and William Von Bergen; Marshal, Julius Kruger.

Fifteenth Division—First Baptist and Hope Baptist; committee, William D. Liddle and the Rev. J. G. Ditmars; Marshal, George F. Palmer.

Sixteenth Division—Trinity Methodist Protestant, German Reformed Emanuel, and Zion African Methodist Episcopal; committee, the Rev. S. K. Spahr, John Berge, and S. Mannin; Marshal, William Kappler.

Seventeenth Division—First Reformed, Grace English Lutheran, and First Free Baptist; committee, John G. Bungay, E. Grant House, Clifford F. Rowe, and David Hartley; Marshal, Frank Wenzel.

Eighteenth Division—Central Baptist and Faith Mission; committee, J. V. Gattenby and George F. Read; Marshal, E. J. Dugan, Jr.

Nineteenth Division—South Third Street Presbyterian and Industrial Home Chapel Mission; committee, James K. Campbell, C. W. Howell, and Henry H. Adams; Marshal, William E. Brown.

Twentieth Division—South Second Street Methodist Episcopal and First United Presbyterian; committee, W. J. Vanderbeck, J. R. Schryver, W. F Bartley, and Robert Moore, Jr.; Marshal, Charles W. Hawkins.

Twenty-first Division—First German Methodist Episcopal and St. John's German Methodist Episcopal; committee, Henry Windels, John Geffken, and F. Freckman; Marshal, John Blauss.

Twenty-second Division—Calvary Episcopal and Grace Episcopal; committee, Howard A. James and William E. Bligh; Marshal, Ira Ford.

The column moved up Bedford Avenue to Flushing Avenue and back again, and, after being reviewed by the Mayor, was dismissed. The children returned to their respective Sunday schools, where refreshments were served.

Jersey City Sunday School Parade.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 6.—The Sunday schools of this city celebrated their forty-fourth anniversary to-day by a parade. There were 11,500 children in line, which was divided into four divisions.

The first and second paraded together in lower Jersey City, the third in Bergen, and the fourth in old Hudson City. The houses along the routes were decorated with flags and the streets were crowded. The children were warmly applauded as they marched.

The Bergen parade was reviewed by Gov. Werts and the Jersey City and Hudson City parade by Mayor Wanser. J. V. Forster was Grand Marshal, and the division marshals were Horace H. Farrier, jr., J. C. Meharg, R. S. Von Nortwick, and William T. Hunter.

A feature of the parade was a girls' brigade, organized by Capt. Charles W. Laws of the Fourth Regiment. The girls were attired in red waists, blue skirts, and blue polo caps trimmed with gold braid. They carried light-weight rifles, and marched with precision.

THE DISPUTE OVER PIER 65 NORTH RIVER

Dock Commissioners Grant a Lease for a Year at $9,000.

Acting on the advice of the corporation counsel, the Dock Commissioners yesterday made a final disposition of the disputed lease of pier 65, North River. The pier which was originally leased to Policeman Mitchell was sublet by him to H. C. Rogers at an increase of $2,000 a year. It was at first decided to revoke the lease, but at yesterday's session of the Dock Board the Commissioners decided that it would be proper to give the occupant of the pier a reasonable length of time to transfer his interests and a lease of the pier was granted until May, 1896, at an annual rental of $9,000.

A letter recently sent by A. W. Quimby to Mayor Strong, describing the pier shed at pier 35, East River, as being in a dilapidated condition and in danger of collapsing was referred to the Dock Board. Commissioner Monks made an investigation and found that the shed was in bad condition. Chief Engineer Green said the Superintendent of Repairs was responsible for its condition not having been made known. The superintendent was notified to appear at the next meeting of the Board to explain.

The Bridgeport Steamboat Company will be asked to occupy another pier until repairs can be made.

An Ardent Disciple of Tolstoi.

From The London Daily News.

Taking the Vossische Zeitung as our authority, we may say that Count Leo Tolstoi has found in Prince Dimitri Khilkov an ardent disciple. The Prince inherited large estates and led a luxurious life. Then he chanced to read Tolstoi's works, and became so enthusiastic an admirer of the author and his ideas that he felt his own life was unworthy of a true Christian. He at once divided his estates among his peasants, who had hitherto lived in great poverty and ignorance, keeping only seven hectares, which he cultivated himself in order to support his family. He shares all work, joy, and sorrow with his laborers, and takes this trouble to teach them and rouse them from their former lethargy. The consequence is that the whole district is changed. Vice and violence have become rare, joyous labor and peace reign, and the peasants honor in their former lord a true father.

OBJECTED TO A ROOF GARDEN

Columbus Avenue Property Owners Enter a Protest and the Mayor Says It Cannot Be Licensed.

The indignation of the property owners living around One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue against a proposed roof garden came to the surface yesterday in the Mayor's office at the hearing on the application of Benjamin F. Steinrich for a concert license.

Those who feared that the roof garden would be a resort where the ballet would flourish, crowded around the Mayor's desk and vented their wrath in unmistakable language. The Rev. E. A. Bradley, pastor of St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, said:

"They say they won't have a ballet, but they will. They propose a bicycle school on the ground floor, where respectable young girls will be drawn in, and before they are aware of the fact they will be drinking with men in the roof garden. Innocent girls who might chance to go in the place would be subjected to fearful temptations. Beware of the roof garden and the ballet."

"Beware of the ballet," chorused several property owners.

The Rev. John Balcolm Shaw introduced the speakers. He said that the roof garden would lead Harlemites from the strait and narrow path. He modified this by saying that it would have a tendency to do so, and whether they would succumb to the ballet depended on their moral backbone.

Julian H Seymour of the City Vigilance League said that Harlemites were horrified at the proposition to put a roof garden and the ballet in a residential quarter. He said that it would attract a very undesirable class of people. He said that property would be depreciated.

S. P. Carmichel said the roof garden people claimed that it was to be a moral resort. He declared that a beer garden in the neighborhood caused much trouble and prevented sleep. He traced a youth's downfall in this manner: He goes into the bicycle school, he said, and then he ascends to the restaurant above, and next you find him in the roof garden.

The Mayor said that he knew all about the place, having received private information. He said that he would not license it at which the property owners applauded and departed in great glee. Mr. Steinrich ran over to the reporters and said:

"Put it down that I am going to get out a writ of mandamus, and sue the property owners for damages."

More Lights for Brooklyn.

In speaking of the proposals made by the electric light companies for lighting the City of Brooklyn, Commissioner White of the Department of City Works yesterday said:

"I am very well satisfied with the results. Last year we had 1,800 lights, and a reduction of ten cents a light per night made a saving of over $68,000. This year we have 2,348 lights, and a reduction of five cents is equivalent to an annual total reduction of over $42,000. The appropriation for this year will allow the increase of 20 per cent. in the number of lamps which the companies ask for as a condition of making the price thirty-five cents a lamp a night. That will mean that 468 lights are to be put up this year. Most of the cost of these new lights will be paid for by the reduction which is made all over the city, and the balance of the cost will come by saving on the gas lamps which will be capped when the electric lights are put up."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, First Infantry, thirty days; Lieut. George F. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry, fifteen days; Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, Second Infantry, five days' extension; Lieut. William J. Lutz, Second Infantry, fifteen days' extension; Lieut. George H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry, four months; Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Engineer Corps, two months; Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Colorado, two months; Chaplain Francis H. Weaver, Tenth Cavalry, four months; Capt. M. C. Martin, Assistant Quartermaster, ten days' extension.

—A board will meet at San Francisco, Cal., to recommend a proper ration to troops in emergencies. Detail: Lieut. Col. Francis L. Guenthers, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. Col. William H. Bell, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, and Capt. George H. G. Gale, Fourth Cavalry.

—Lieut. Col. William R. King, Corps of Engineers, will transfer temporarily his present duties to Capt. William T. Rosselle, Corps of Engineers, and take station at Rock Island, Ill., relieving Lieut. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers.

—Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will make four visits in the month of June to the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Penn., on business pertaining to the inspection of armor-piercing projectiles.

—First Lieut. John V. White, First Artillery, has been ordered from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, June 10, with a view to appointment as Regimental Adjutant.

—Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry, has been detailed Judge Advocate of the court-martial at Omaha, Neb., vice Lieut. Jacques De La Lafitte, Eighth Infantry, relieved.

Navy.

—Assistant Engineer W. P. Winschell has been ordered to re-examination for promotion.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for London, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Turkey, India, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Augusta Victoria;") at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Handel, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Handel";) at 9 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Regulus";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Arawaddy; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Mexican Prince, (letters must be directed "per Mexican Prince";) at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Franklin, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails close at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 31, 1895.

Found Drowned in Berrian's Creek.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 6.—The body of an unknown man about sixty-five years old was found in Berrian's Creek, off Steinway, this morning. The clothing consisted of a black silk shirt with narrow white stripes, dark waistcoat and trousers, and congress gaiters. In one pocket was found a pawnticket for a waistcoat issued to "Colbert" Feb. 13, 1895, by John J. Saber of 148 Franklin Street, Greenpoint. In another pocket were two pieces of paper containing these addresses:

"William Fleming, 353 First Avenue, corner of Twenty-third Street, and 'Colbert,' 7 Virginia Lane, Yorkshire, England."

Coroner Strong had the body removed to Hallett's Morgue, in Astoria.

To Prevent "Horsewhipping Troubles."

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 6.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Education, held to-night, it was decided that hereafter, instead of punishing refractory pupils, they are to be sent to the President of the board, to be dealt with as he sees fit. This was done in order to prevent a repetition of the trouble which recently occurred in the school through the alleged horsewhipping of some of the boys by a lady teacher.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Sept. 21, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18 4 PM | Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM | Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 42 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-Screw Express Line from New-York to Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg.

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM | Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM | Columbia, July 6, 11 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Aug. 15, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and the NORTH CAPE by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE. Extending from Hamburg to SPITZBERGEN by the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK.....June 12 | ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19 | NEW-YORK.....July 24
ST. LOUIS.....June 26 | PARIS.....July 31
NEW-YORK.....July 3 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7
PARIS.....July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

NOORDLAND....June 12 | WESTERNLAND....July 10
WAESLAND....June 19 | NOORDLAND....July 17
FRIESLAND....June 26 | WAESLAND....July 31
RHYNLAND....July 3 | FRIESLAND....Aug. 7

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

700 Mile Sea Trips
By the Beautiful NEW STEAMSHIPS of the
Old Dominion Line
To Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach and Ret.
(Hygeia Hotel.) (Princess Anne Hotel.)
MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST FOR A
SPRING OUTING
MAY BE MADE FOR
$16 Old Point Comfort.$16.00 $17
Virginia Beach....$17.00
INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE
OF MEALS AND BERTHS EN ROUTE AND A DAY AND A QUARTER'S BOARD AT EITHER HOTEL.
This trip is an ideal one, as the course skirts the coast, with little likelihood of seasickness, and passes in review many watering places and points of interest.
Send for copy of "PILOT," containing description of short and delightful trips.
OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Furnessia.June 8, 4 P.M. | Circassia.June 22, 3 P.M.
Anchoria.June 15, 11A.M. | Ethiopia...July 6, 3 P.M.
Cabin, $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $16; prepaid, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M.